



MAKING A DIFFERENCE

2001-2002 | REPORT ON THE CANADIAN LANDMINE FUND



Department of Foreign Affairs
and International Trade

Ministère des Affaires étrangères
et du Commerce international

Canada

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2001-2002 REPORT ON THE CANADIAN LANDMINE FUND

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National Library of Canada cataloguing in publication data
 Canada. Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
 Making a difference: 2001-2002 Report on the Canadian Landmine Fund

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Annual
 Text in English and French on levelled pages
 Title on raised relief on impact panel

ISBN 0-442-44944-9
 Cat. No. E2-173/2002

1. Land mines
 2. Land mines -- Government policy -- Canada
 3. Land mines International level
 4. Title: Un Impact panel

J25445 M42 2002 355 P25115



105-01632/

SONG KOSAL, 18-Cambodian landmine survivor and International Campaign to Ban Landmines Youth Ambassador

code: CE/AP Christian Leadership

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Anti-personnel landmines have a horrific impact, usually on innocent civilians. Canada's commitment to addressing this threat takes many forms: mine clearance, assisting landmine survivors, promoting mine risk education and destroying stockpiled landmines.



In all of these areas, our efforts are making a difference. Through the support provided by the Canadian Landmine Fund, we have made significant strides in improving the lives of people threatened by landmines in every region of the world.

The key to making a lasting difference in eradicating the misery caused by anti-personnel mines is in the international treaty banning their use, production, stockpiling and transfer, the Ottawa Convention. The most rapidly ratified disarmament treaty in history, the Convention is a testament to the fact that together we are able to address this major humanitarian challenge.

I am very proud of the global leadership that Canada is providing to support the full implementation of the Ottawa Convention. Our efforts are encouraged by the growing global support for the ban on landmines. The majority of states have

now accepted the obligations of the Ottawa Convention, including most mine-affected countries. Canada continues to encourage all states to ratify or accede to the Convention, and remains fully committed to working in close partnership with civil society to advance our joint aims.

The progress we have made to date in fulfilling the promise of the ban on anti-personnel mines lays the groundwork for solving the landmine problem. With more than 24 million stockpiled landmines destroyed, tens of millions of square metres of mined land cleared and returned to productive use, and increasing rehabilitation programs for landmine survivors, we are on the right track. Our efforts, and those of our partners, are having a measurable impact on people's lives. Looking ahead, Canada will continue to build upon our commitment to make the Ottawa Convention work, for the benefit of mine-affected communities and landmine survivors around the world.

ALLAN ROCK, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Earlier this year, I launched Canada's Innovation Strategy. Innovation is about tapping into Canadian experience and expertise to develop new products, new processes, and new ways of doing things.



But it is much more than that. Innovation is about improving quality of life. With landmines a daily threat to thousands of civilians in war-torn countries, it is critical that we find new and better ways to detect and remove mines, restore land areas to productive use, and rehabilitate persons injured by mines.

Industry Canada is proud that the investments we are making into the research and development of new technologies are helping improve demining efforts. This year, I announced a Technology Partnerships Canada investment in General Dynamics Canada Ltd., which will undertake research in data fusion technology in order to enhance the probability of landmine target detection, and reduce false alarms. Technology

Partnerships Canada has also invested in the innovative work of ProMae Manufacturing Ltd. to develop a machine that will remove foliage as well as destroy anti-personnel landmines. These types of technologies are not only innovative and beneficial to Canada, but hold the potential to improve human security and safety the world over.

Innovation is about looking into the future. Canadian technologies will help to provide a better and safer future not only for Canada, but for many of the world's communities.

ALLAN ROCK, Minister of Industry

It is with great pride and pleasure that I sign the fourth annual report of the Canadian Landmines Fund. The Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies is an important part of the Government of Canada's ongoing contribution to eliminating landmines worldwide.



Over the last half decade, the Centre has provided high-quality technical support to the demining community, including developers of humanitarian demining technologies in Canada and around the world. It has completed a number of highly successful and innovative projects over this period, including a mechanical mine clearing device now in service with the

Thailand Mine Action Centre; an explosive mine neutralizer that is widely used by the demining community; humanitarian demining protective clothing; and a mechanical surrogate mine being used by Canada's international demining test and evaluation partners.

The Centre has also been very active in the area of victim assistance. The Nagara Foot, for example, a low-cost, high-performance, prosthetic foot designed to overcome the shortcomings

of current commercial products, is being tested in Thailand and shows great promise. A second trial is scheduled to take place in Vietnam in the near future.

As a founding member of the International Test and Evaluation Program, the Centre has been very active in developing universally accepted standards for the testing and evaluation of demining equipment before deployment in the field. A report showing the results of the technical evaluation of 29 commercial off-the-shelf metal detectors is now available on line.

Canada everywhere should be proud of the significant contribution made by the men and women of the Canadian Forces and the Department of National Defence to the global humanitarian landmine initiative. Demonstrating great dedication in a noble cause, they are making a difference in the lives of people around the world on a daily basis.

PETER MACKEY, Minister of National Defence

Earlier this year, I travelled to Afghanistan, where I saw first-hand the devastation caused by anti-personnel landmines and their continuing impact on the recovery and development of that country. At the same time, I was witness to a remarkable mine action program implemented by Afghan organizations with the support of Canada and other donors.



The emergence of programs such as this intensely practical, well-run, and led by nationals, reminds us that all societies, even those devastated by conflict, have the capacity for creativity and initiative so necessary for sustainable development.

Looking back over the nearly five years of programming supported through the Canadian Landmine Fund, I see many examples of how Canada's support has helped build the capacity of organizations in mine-affected countries to plan programs, remove mines, assist those injured by landmine explosions, and raise awareness of mine risks. Canada

has led in delivering comprehensive landmine impact surveys that are helping national authorities plan and implement mine action programs in some of the most severely affected countries. We are providing support to build the capacity of many of these organizations and help them take charge of mine action programming. Our programs for victims of landmine accidents support their rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

Through these and many other initiatives, Canada is making a difference. I am proud of the contribution our country is making through the programs we support, the efforts of Canadian organizations, and the commitment of many talented Canadians all working to help alleviate the impact of these terrible weapons on the lives of individuals and on communities.

MACKEY, Peter, Minister for International Cooperation

Introduction: Making A Difference

For millions of people around the world, the threat of landmines is a daily reality, as children walk to school, farmers tend their fields, and other innocent civilians face the risk that their next step may be their last.

...Determined to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines, that kill or maim hundreds of people every week, mostly innocent and defenceless civilians and especially children, obstruct economic development and reconstruction, inhibit the repatriation of refugees and internally displaced persons, and have other severe consequences for years after emplacement...

— Ottawa Convention, Paragraph 1



Making a Difference

Canada's role in addressing the impact of landmine use has been well documented from its key diplomatic role in fast-tracking the successful negotiation of the Ottawa Convention banning anti-personnel mines in 1996 and 1997, to its ongoing commitment and leadership in universalization of the Convention and in global mine action. Three years after the Ottawa Convention entered into force, the efforts of Canada in this field are making a difference to the lives of people living in mine-affected regions around the world.

The Impact of Anti-Personnel Mines

Anti-personnel (AP) mines are intended to be weapons of war and end up being weapons of intimidation for communities that have to endure the threat of their presence long after the conflict has ended. AP mines are designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person, and thereby kill or injure those within range of the blast. Such mines are indiscriminate: most of their victims are civilians and many are children.

AP mines are cheap to produce and became, particularly in the latter half of the 20th century, a convenient weapon for poor countries with limited resources. AP mines are easy to deploy in significant numbers. They are planted, often at random, in or on the ground—e.g. on roads, in fields, in areas where local populations need to go in order to pursue their lives and livelihoods. In many mine-affected countries where basic needs like health care, educational opportunities and ways of making a living are often limited, the presence of AP mines adds a significant burden to individual and community development.

Many victims of AP mines are killed outright or die before receiving medical attention. Landmine survivors face a period of extensive rehabilitation and, in the long term, a lifetime of adjustment to being limited by the loss of a limb, to being a financial burden on their families or, if prosthetic care is available, to using an artificial limb that requires regular maintenance and occasional replacement.

Any military utility that AP mines might have is far outweighed by their cost to human suffering and long-term negative impact upon civilians. The real or possible presence of mines hinders the safe and productive use of land, roads, schools, clinics, water sources and other infrastructure. In emergency situations caused by conflict or natural disasters, they pose a serious obstacle to the delivery of humanitarian aid, and to the safe return of refugees to their homelands or internally displaced people to their communities. Over the longer term, they hinder post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, and lessen the chance of communities attaining sustainable levels of development.

Canadian to produce, use, transfer or possess AP mines.

- Canada established the five-year, \$100 million Canadian Landmine Fund (CLF), which is designed to facilitate universalizing the ban and achieving the Convention's objectives.

The Canadian Landmine Fund

The Canadian Landmine Fund is governed by an innovative collaboration of four government departments: the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Department of National Defence (DND) and Industry Canada (IC).

DFAIT takes the lead on initiatives involving Convention universalization, international coordination and policy leadership, monitoring compliance, educational outreach to Canadians, and small-scale mine action initiatives designed to build and reinforce Convention support. A special unit within DFAIT, the Mine Action Team (ILX), was created to focus on the landmine issue and the Convention. DFAIT also leads in a program that helps other states to destroy their stockpiles.

CIDA leads in the funding of capacity building for mine clearance, mine awareness and victim assistance through Canadian and international NGOs, the private sector, multilateral organizations such as UN agencies and national level partners. CIDA's Mine Action Unit contributes to humanitarian demining training, landmine impact surveys, mine risk education (MRE), programming, rehabilitation and economic reintegration support to landmine survivors, and post-demining development planning. DND, jointly with IC, established the Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies (CCMAT). The Centre provides an essential focal point for the development of new demining technologies in Canada, and for linking Canadian industry and the



demining community. CCMAT serves as an assessment agency to ensure that only the most effective and appropriate technologies are deployed to the field. DND also supports stockpile destruction and provides technical advisors to mine action centres in affected regions.

A Special Ambassador for Mine Action

To coordinate this effort and signal the priority it is given, Canada appointed a special ambassador to deal with all matters pertaining to Convention universalization and implementation. Jill Sinclair first held this position, followed by Daniel Livermore, who served as ambassador from 1999 to mid-2002. Ross Hyatt is Canada's current Ambassador for Mine Action. Within DFAIT, ILX supports the work of the ambassador.

Making a Difference: A few stories about this report

The information presented in the subsequent sections of this report focuses on funding and activities that have taken place between April 1, 2001 and March 31, 2002. However, due to the cumulative nature of mine action work, there will be some reference to results that have occurred beyond this 12-month period (e.g. the most up-to-date figures will be given on Convention ratification). The emphasis in this report is on how Canada's direct support and diplomatic efforts are making a difference in the fight to rid the world of the threat presented by AP mines.

Canada's continued leadership is important to realizing the Convention's objectives. Together with other states and civil society partners at home and abroad, Canada's efforts in mine action are helping communities around the world gain ground against the scourge of landmines.

The Ottawa Convention in Brief

The Ottawa Convention is unique in that it sets and bans a comprehensive ban on a weapon that has been in common use for generations, and a set of steps that must be undertaken to address the human suffering it causes. A state that signs up to be bound by the Convention commits to:

- immediately ending the sale, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines;
- destroying existing stockpiles of AP mines within four years of the entry-into-force of the Convention for that state;
- clearing mined land within 10 years;
- providing assistance for the care and rehabilitation of mine victims; and
- cooperating to ensure full compliance with the Convention.

In December 1997, 122 states signed the Convention in Ottawa. By March 1, 1999 the Convention had been ratified by all states. In signing its entry-into-force Both steps—the negotiation process and the entry-into-force—were accomplished with unprecedented speed for an international treaty. As of November 2002, 120 states had ratified the Convention.

Photo: UN Photo/WHO

What Canada has done to lessen this impact

Canada recognized and acted on the problem
The problem caused by AP mines received international attention in the early 1990s by the non-governmental sector involved in development work and humanitarian assistance at the community level overseas. The legacies of landmines in many countries—a legacy of human suffering for the victims and their families, and of impediments to productive land use for whole communities—made it extremely difficult to engage in effective development efforts. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) began focusing their attention on an achievable solution. In 1992, a coalition of NGOs from around the world, including many Canadian organizations, formed the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), and launched a coordinated movement to ban AP mines, to clear mined land and to assist landmine victims.

The Government of Canada, building on its foreign policy agenda of promoting human security and alleviating global poverty, recognized the need for and the value of this concerted effort and, along with other states, joined the international movement for a global ban on landmines. Canada became a leading player in this state-civil society partnership, initiating in 1996 an unique form of fast-track diplomacy. Referred to as the "Ottawa Process", this culminated in the fall of 1997 with the successful negotiation and signing of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction. Known around the world as the Ottawa Convention.

Canada committed to a framework for action

The framework for addressing the global landmine problem is the Ottawa Convention. Canada has led by example in ensuring the successful adoption and implementation of the Convention.

- Canada completed the destruction of its AP mine stockpiles one month before the Convention was signed in December 1997.
- Canada became the first country to ratify the Convention.
- Canada passed legislation making it a criminal offence for any

Ending the Use, Production, Export and Stockpiling of AP Mines

The Ottawa Convention, a complete ban on the production, use, stockpiling and transfer of anti-personnel landmines, has been signed and ratified at a faster rate than any other disarmament treaty in history.

"Each State Party undertakes never under any circumstances to use anti-personnel mines, to develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer to anyone, directly or indirectly, anti-personnel mines, to assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention". Ottawa Convention, Article 1

Photo: Reuters/Orion



Ending the Use, Production, Export and Stockpiling of AP Mines

Progress toward universalization of the Convention continues at a steady pace. By November 2002, 130 states had formally joined the Convention. Some encouraging additions during the year included the severely mine-affected countries of Angola and Afghanistan.

Other noteworthy progress, as reported in the *Landmine Monitor* 2002 (for the period May 2001 through July 2002):

- Six more countries have completed their stockpile destruction—Albania, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Peru, Sweden and Yemen—bringing the total number of countries to 23.
- While there are still 14 countries that have not formally declared a halt to production, there are indications that three of these—Egypt, South Korea and the United States—no longer produce AP mines. Overall, country producers have dropped from 53 to 14 as a result of the Convention.
- There is no evidence of AP mine imports or exports by states parties or signatories.

The Value in Partnership

Civil Society

Non-governmental organizations have played an essential role in addressing the problem of AP mines. International organizations, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), were among the first to draw international attention to the plight of mine-affected populations around the world. In 1992, many civil society groups came together to form an international NGO coalition, the ICBL, thereby launching a coordinated movement to ban AP mines to clear mined land and to assist landmine victims.

States, including Canada, responded by joining this movement, which evolved into a state-civil society partnership focused on the successful negotiation of a global ban on AP mines. Since the signing of the Ottawa Convention, the ICBL has played an instrumental role in encouraging universalization of the Convention, and in supporting civil society's participation in the field. Canada continues to promote civil society's participation in this process through this coalition.

DFAIT, through its Mine Action Partnership and Mine Monitoring Programs, provided \$484,744 in 2001-2002 to support the ICBL's ongoing work toward the universalization and implementation of the treaty. This includes \$210,000 for the research, production and distribution of the annual *Landmine Monitor*, which tracks and reports on individual nations' implementation of and compliance with the 1997 Convention. The *Landmine Monitor* involves a global network of non-governmental, independent researchers whose efforts are critical to a key monitoring tool on states' policies and practices with respect to AP mines.

The Canadian member of the ICBL is Mines Action Canada (MAC), a coalition of more than 40 Canadian NGOs that delivers domestic and international mine action education and outreach activities, and works to universalize the Convention and to increase Canadian capacity in humanitarian mine clearance and victim rehabilitation. MAC is a member of the ICBL Coordinating Committee and the International Care Group of the *Landmine Monitor*, and the Canadian-based Youth Mine Action Ambassador Program (YMAAP) Steering Committee. MAC also coordinates the Americas region input to the *Landmine Monitor*. DFAT provided \$317,400 to support MAC's programming in 2001-2002.

Regional Conferences

Canada continues to use a strategy of regional/joint conferences as a catalyst for regional and country-specific partnerships around mine action.

- *Warsaw, Poland, June 14-15, 2001*: DFAT provided \$40,803 for a seminar, co-hosted by Poland and Canada, on the challenges facing Eastern European countries and the Baltic states in implementing the Ottawa Convention. Working sessions focused on

technical aspects, including legal obligations and reporting requirements of the Convention, military utility alternatives, and how to receive assistance in detecting stockpiles and clearing mined land. Invites included Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Belarus, Ukraine, Russia, Finland, United Nations Mine Action Services (UNMAS), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Commission.

- *Ulaan Baatar, Mongolia, June 27-28, 2001*: Co-hosted by Mongolia and Canada, and coordinated by the *Landmine Monitor* research team in Mongolia, DFAT contributed \$27,281 to an information-sharing meeting designed to demonstrate to the Mongolian government the value of joining the Ottawa Convention. Although there are no minefields in Mongolia, there are unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination areas and an unspecified stockpile of mines purchased in the 1970s. Technical expertise to this meeting was provided by participants from Thailand, Japan, Bulgaria, Canada, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD). This meeting was assessed as a first step in the process of Mongolian accession to the Convention, and the Mongolian delegation indicated a willingness to support the humanitarian norms established by the Convention.

- *Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, August 8-9, 2001*: Canada, in cooperation with the Government of Malaysia, co-hosted the two-day *Regional Seminar on Stockpile Destruction of Anti-Personnel Mines and other Munitions*. The meeting was significant in that it represented the first meeting aimed specifically at ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) states. Notably, virtually all Asian members of the ARF attended the meeting, including non-signatories to the

Ottawa Convention, such as India, China, Vietnam and the Republic of Korea. The level of interest reflected suggests the potential for including this type of meeting within the more formal structure of the ARF in future. DFAT contributed \$38,570 to this initiative.

- *Tunis, Tunisia, January 15-16, 2002*: A North African regional seminar on the Ottawa Convention organized by the governments of Tunisia and Canada, and funded by DFAT (\$50,489), brought together participants from Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia, as well as UN and international NGO representatives. The two main results of the meeting were the adoption of a final report outlining the elements necessary to significantly advance the Ottawa Convention and mine action programming in the region, and the establishment of a partnership between Canada and Tunisia for the promotion of the Convention in the Maghreb region and the Arab world in general.

The Ray Group

An important element of building support for the Convention has been to incorporate mine action into the work of regional and multilateral organizations. The Ray Group on Mine Action of the Stability Pact for Southeast Europe is an example of such coordinated efforts. Previously known as the Forum for Cooperation on Mine Action in Southeast Europe, the group was renamed in honour of the late Canadian Lieutenant General (Retired) Gordon Ray, who had been serving as Special Advisor to Canada's Ambassador for Mine Action and Chair of the forum at the time of his death.

Built on existing structures in an effort to avoid duplication, the Ray Group provides a strong regional framework that assists in identifying and filling gaps in activities taking place at a regional

An Update on Universalization

ACCESSIONS AND RATIFICATIONS SINCE APRIL 2001
Accessions: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Congo
Brazilian, Democratic Republic of the Congo
Eritrea, Nigeria

Ratifications: Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Malia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Uruguay

Many of these states are significantly mine affected in joining the Convention. These states have formally signalled their intention to be bound by its obligations and principles and their commitment to removing the scourge of AP mines from their countries.



level. Since a number of organizations are already well established in operational mine clearance in southeastern Europe, the Stability Pact initiative does not focus on demining, but on other equally important aspects of mine action that can effectively promote regional peace and security (e.g. stockpile destruction, test, and evaluation, and training).

Funding from DFAT in 2001-2002 in support of the Beay Group's objectives from resources outside of the CLE included:

- \$120,000 to the Danube Commission to support the clearance of three bridges in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia;

- \$58,974 to the Canadian International Demining Corps (CIDC) for the purchase of Canadian-manufactured demining suits and related training for mine clearance in Macedonia, and
- \$100,000 to the UNDP for the provision of a chief technical advisor for the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMAC).

Engaging countries that have not adopted the Convention

Canada actively encourages a dialogue with countries that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention for reasons of national security. Prominent members of the Canadian military, including former Chief of the Defence Staff, General (Retired) Maurice Baril, have given added authority to Canadian delegations and enabled interaction with high-level military personnel in other countries. This has proved invaluable in discussions that can cover a range of technical issues, including alternatives to AP mine use and testing current military strategies. Countries that have participated in this dialogue process include Finland, Morocco, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

DFAT contributed \$125,302 in 2001-2002 to continue supporting the work of Massachusetts-based Mine Action Scholar-in-Residence Dr. Christopher Kirkley, which is intended to integrate mine action courses and lectures into the programs of U.S. post-secondary institutions. During the reporting period, Dr. Kirkley continued his lecture and discussion tour and faculty development workshops at universities and colleges across the United States, attended conferences, delivering papers on the Ottawa Convention and the elimination of landmines, and designed a 38th one aimed at professors (<http://www.professordemine.com>), to assist in the development of a curriculum on the Ottawa Convention.

Destroying States' piles

Destruction of stockpiled mines is key to preventing the spread of mines, but is a technically complex task. Canada offers technical support to help signatories to the Ottawa Convention meet their obligations to destroy stockpiled mines.

DFAT contributed \$152,430 to the NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency (NSMA) for continuing the destruction of stockpiles in Albania. Canada was the lead country in this European project, which began in the previous fiscal year. The project was completed in April 2002, without incident and under budget, a full two years ahead of Albanian stockpile destruction deadline.

Building on last year's planning phase, NSMA was given \$375,396 by DFAT as part of Canada's commitment to assist

Ukraine with its first destruction project. Canada is the lead country for this initiative, in partnership with the Netherlands, Poland and Hungary. Destruction of 400,000 PMN-type AP mines is projected by early 2003. Canada is also working with Ukraine, the UNDP and interested donors in developing a project to destroy Ukraine's remaining 5.9 million PMN-type mines.

DFAT provided \$79,964 to NSMA for Moldova. AP mine disposal. The mines are being destroyed in conjunction with the destruction of other types of munitions and rocket fuel. The destruction of these mines will allow Moldova to meet its obligations as a state party to the Convention.

GICHD was provided with \$5,287 by DFAT to send a technical expert to Yemen in September 2001 to assess the technological feasibility and determine the methodology required for the destruction of the remaining AP mine stockpiles in that country. Subsequently, DFAT provided \$35,600 to Yemen to complete the destruction of its stockpiles.

GICHD also received a further \$14,349 from DFAT for a stockpile destruction site assessment mission in Ukraine.

DFAT contributed \$476,048 in 2001-2002 for the Managua Challenge Fund to accelerate stockpile destruction in the Americas region prior to the Third Meeting of States Parties in Nicaragua. The fund was administered by the Organization of American States (OAS). The financial and technical assistance provided by Canada enhanced the ability of Peru, Ecuador and Honduras to meet the challenge and destroy their entire stockpiles before the September 2001 meeting. Nicaragua completed the destruction of its stockpiles-133,435 in total-in August 2002.

Ensuring the Effective Operation of the Ottawa Convention

The Third Meeting of States Parties, Managua, September 2001
The Third Meeting of States Parties in Nicaragua in September 2001 provided a special opportunity to focus on mine action in the Americas region. The "Managua Challenge" was issued in the fall of 2000 to encourage all states parties and signatories who had not yet destroyed their stockpiles or finished their ratification process to complete both before the Nicaragua meeting. Canada provided both financial and technical support to help meet the goals of the Managua Challenge.

The Managua Challenge paved an effective inducement. In terms of Convention ratification, of the six signatory countries in the Americas that had not ratified when the challenge was launched, Uruguay ratified in June 2001, St. Vincent and the Grenadines in August 2001, Chile in September 2001, and Suriname in May 2002. Guyana and Haiti have begun their ratification process.

Timely completion of the annual transparency reports to comply with the Ottawa Convention's Article 7 was another component of the Managua Challenge. To help clarify this requirement, in May 2001, Canada hosted a special session in Washington on preparing these reports for OAS member states.

DFAT also contributed \$15,000 in 2001-2002 to the Government of Nicaragua to support the hosting of the Meeting of States Parties in Managua.

As part of its commitment to the international work program that supports these annual gatherings, Canada acted as the Co-Chair (with Honduras) of the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration in a term completed at the end of the Fourth Meeting of States Parties in September 2002.

Support for other Convention processes

DFAT continued its financial support for work that facilitates and increases participation at the Meetings of States Parties and Ottawa Convention Standing Committees. This included:



Making a Difference in the Americas

THE MANAGUA CHALLENGE PROMOTES STOCKPILE DESTRUCTION Canada was active in the Managua Challenge, working closely with the OAS and other nations to support the efforts of countries in the Americas region to destroy their stockpiles before the Third Meeting of States Parties in September 2001. Canada's financial contribution of \$492,177 over a two-year period helped Peru, Ecuador, Honduras and Nicaragua in their destruction of AP mines. To illustrate, in 2001, Peru destroyed 322,002, Ecuador 260,201, Nicaragua 50,000 and Honduras 9,000. With support from other nations, Chile and Brazil also responded to the challenge, destroying 105,000 and 13,400 mines respectively.

\$75,000 to the Delegate Sponsorship Program, administered by GICHD, to support state representatives, particularly from mine-affected and less-developed states parties requiring financial assistance to attend meetings related to the Convention, and

- \$50,000 to the Voluntary Trust Fund, established by GICHD, for the Implementation Support Unit, which was initiated after the Convention's third annual meeting in September 2001.

Reducing Mine Casualties and Delivering Mine Risk Education

The first step in avoiding a landmine incident is knowing where not to step. Educating people about the risk of mines and about how to avoid danger saves lives.

"Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for mine awareness programs." - Ottawa Convention, Article 13



Reducing Mine Casualties and Delivering Mine Risk Education

Canada supports mine risk education programs that help people living in affected areas change dangerous behaviour leading to mine accidents. These programs engage people in learning about the dangers of mines, using educational techniques appropriate to culture, age, literacy levels and other factors. Mine risk education programs also help people identify where mines are laid, aiding mine clearance efforts.

Mine risk education (MRE) programs are considered an integral part of mine action work, since the key to reducing casualties within civilian populations is creating awareness of the risks of mines and promoting behaviour modification, so that people can safely go about their daily lives.

Mine risk education programs are participatory. Affected populations receive education on the threat of mines and on how to avoid danger, and local communities share specific information with demining authorities on the extent of mine and UXO contamination in their area. In this way, community needs and priorities are known, and activities such as surveys, marking and fencing are made easier. Developed in the mid-1990s by some mine action NGOs, MRE is now becoming part of UN standards and policy. Two trends were noted in 2001 and the first half of 2002: more standardization of MRE, and increased integration of MRE with other humanitarian mine action initiatives.

Providing assistance for mine awareness programming is an obligation for states parties under Article 6 of the Convention. Canada continues to do so in part by supporting the programs of NGOs, international and multilateral organizations in this area.

Albania

In 2001-2002, CIDA contributed \$4.4 million, \$400,000 from the CLF to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), to support the Mine Action Program for Albanians (MAPA). MAPA is part of an interagency emergency humanitarian assistance plan whose immediate goals are the prevention of mine/UXO victims, and clearing roads and essential urban areas to allow humanitarian activities to resume.

MAPA has been working closely with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) repatriation programs in both Pakistan and Iran, disseminating MRE materials in refugee camps, voluntary repatriation centres, at border crossing points and UNHCR centres in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran. All returning refugees receive MRE training. As well, MAPA's Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan has been working toward integrating MRE in the regular school curriculum by leading Ministry of Education officials, heads of schools and provincial education representatives.

Cameroon

World Vision Canada (WVC) received \$185,000 from CIDA as part of a two-year mine awareness program, targeting "at risk" populations—i.e. primary school-aged children, women and ex-combatants—in villages in Boumba province. WVC's commitment is part of an integrated mine action response for clearance, community development and victim assistance, involving the Government of Cameroon, World Vision Cameroon and international NGOs like the Mines Advisory Group (MAG).

This year, World Vision Cameroon's mine action team delivered mine awareness training to 116 settlement populations, 2,599 children and 1,858 women, as well as 501 mine safety training sessions to vulnerable groups in three target districts. As well, the team identified 18 minefields for clearance and for community development purposes, plus 32 mines, 30 fuses and 107 UXOs, which were reported to partner agency MAG for last destruction. A total of 743 families benefited from risk reduction activities, which included the construction of latrines and bridges that allow safe access to water and sanitation. A recent and major achievement of this project has been the facilitation of temporary land titles for 185 families who had received no mine fields because they had no other choice. These families are now owners of mine-cleared land that they can begin to develop.

Colombia

UNICEF is working in Colombia, with the support of DFAT (\$75,000), on phase two of a project educating the population concerning the dangers of AP mines. Civilian populations are considered at high risk of mine-related injuries due to the ongoing civil war. With the cooperation of the Colombian government, UNICEF has been able to reach the majority of mine-affected communities. This year, the work focused specifically on MRE for affected communities, as well as on continuing support to the Scouts of Colombia's general awareness-raising programs.

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Headship International (HI), Belgium received \$43,000 from DFAT in 2001-2002 for demining work in the city of Kwaangari in the DRC. Part of an integrated mine/UXO clearance and MRE

program, 88 mine awareness sessions were organized, reaching more than 26,000 people. From February 2001 to February 2002, no new mine-related injuries were reported in Kwaangari.

India

DFAT contributed \$30,000 to the Indian Institute for Peace, Disarmament and Environmental Protection (IIPREP) to hold eight seminars (with a photo exhibition) in northeast India. This initiative was intended to educate people regarding the identification and impact of landmines, and to create links between NGOs, landmine survivors and relevant government departments for mine action.

IIPREP also received \$5,000 from DFAT for 3,000 posters printed in Hindi, Kashmiri and Ladakhi. These posters illustrated common examples of AP mines found in India's frontier regions, with appropriate instructions for action, such as "Inform your village chief". They were distributed in the northern and northeast states, including Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Punjab.

Laos

UNO LAO, the national agency responsible for unexploded ordnance clearance and education in Lao PDR, implements its mine awareness work through field-based teams. In 2001-2002, mine awareness teams conducted 2,107 village visits and community awareness teams visited 753 villages. CIDA provided \$150,000 to support the work of this agency through the UNO LAO-UNDP Trust Fund.

Namibia

CIDA delivered \$85,940 to the Canadian Red Cross Society (CRCS) in support of a mine awareness and victim assistance project in Mozambique and Namibia. In Namibia, a new mine awareness program was initiated in January in Kavango province on the Angola/Namibia border. Fifteen volunteers received ICJ/ mine awareness training, with three of these chosen to receive community needs assessment training. A needs assessment was subsequently carried out in four villages, and the collected information was used to develop a mine awareness program for the region.

Sudan

The Sudan Campaign for Basic Livelihoods (SCBL) received \$55,380 from DFAT to implement its mine awareness raising strategy. SCBL's idea is to focus civil society efforts on encouraging the Government of Sudan to ratify the Ottawa Convention while raising awareness about AP mines among the general public, through the schools, media and community outreach efforts. Results in 2001-2002 included producing a 15-minute video on the social, economic and health impacts of landmines in Sudan, broadcasting on landmine radio messages, and conducting three training workshops for the 10 SCBL Advisory Council members.



Making a Difference in Africa and the Americas

CANADA PROVIDES MINE RISK EDUCATION MATERIALS TO PROMOTE MINE AWARENESS. DFAT has created thousands of MRE materials for the Americas and Africa. The most important resource has been the *Landmine Risk Reduction* manual, produced in four languages in keeping with international standards regarding size, message and materials used. For the Americas, DFAT has also produced translations, posters, maps and posters for school campaigns. MRE is often a component of integrated programs including clearance and landmine survivor assistance. For example, a portion of the funds contributed to the IAS for mine clearance work in Nicaragua included, Guatemala, Peru and Ecuador goes to MRE.

Clearing Mined Land

Inch by inch, deminers scan the ground to ensure that every single landmine is detected and safely cleared. Every day, more schoolyards, farmland, roads and other valued areas are being reclaimed for productive use.

"Each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not later than 10 years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party." - *Stam Convention Article 1*



Clearing Mined Land

Clearing mined land and returning it to safe and productive use are fundamental to addressing the humanitarian needs of people living in the vicinity of minefields. Community-oriented, impact-based models of mine clearance are supported by Canada in efforts to build the capacity of local partners to clear priority land.

The Ottawa Convention set a goal of 10 years for states to complete clearance of AP mines in their countries. This is still considered an ambitious but realistic objective, particularly as the technical expertise of national (i.e. local) deminers improves. Canada is investing significantly in building the capacity of national deminers and demining authorities in mine-affected countries.

Of the 90 countries affected by mines or UXO, and 11 mine-affected areas (i.e. not internationally recognized states), 79 countries and 10 areas reported some kind of mine clearance activity in 2001 and the first half of 2002, according to the ICBL. A significant benchmark was achieved during the year when it was announced that as of December 15, 2001, all known minefields and cluster bomb sites in Kosovo had been cleared.

Afghanistan

As previously noted, in 2001-2002, CIDA contributed \$4.4 million-\$400,000 from the CLEF to the UNODA to support MAPs efforts to prevent mine/UXO victims and to clear roads and urban areas. Some positive results reported during the period for the southern region include:

- a return to close to 100% of pre-September clearance capacity; an increase from one to five manual teams; and the addition of four specially trained dogs thereby expanding the Mine Clearance Planning Agency's capacity for survey tasks;
- an increase from one to 11 operational teams of the Demining Agency for Afghanistan, the main provider of manual clearance teams in the South; and
- the establishment of four Kandahar-based mine dog groups by the Mine Dog Centre.

In addition, the DEAF Bar Incentives Program provided \$300,000 to Mine Dog Systems for the purchase of harnesses and sensors to equip deminers in Afghanistan.

Belarus

DEAFIT provided the CLIC with \$76,405 to purchase 20 Minelab FIACMAC mine detectors, which the Belarus Ministry of Defence will use to build their capacity to respond to explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) threats, and to clear mines and UXO. Project activities also included training supervisory personnel.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

As part of the CIDA Integrated Country Program for Bosnia and Herzegovina, \$100,000 went to Norwegian People's Aid to support a 29-member manual mine clearance team in Sarajevo Canton. Results included clearance of 78,450m² of land, access to 34 family houses, and areas for electrical installation. The cleared lands have since returned to productive agricultural use.

CIDA also provided \$155,000 in support of Entry Armed Forces (EAF) deminers' insurance costs, permitting the deployment of 420 deminers. This represents 67% of national (i.e. local) deminers, and 38% of the demining forces operating in Bosnia and Herzegovina. EAF demining teams cleared 911,140m² in 2001—a 33% increase in productivity since 1999. The improvement in clearance rates by EAF deminers is due in large part to the use of "integrated" mine clearance methods.

For more than four years, CIDA has supported a national mine detection dog training centre in Bosnia. During this period, the skills and experience of the human personnel attached to this centre—managerial, technical and administrative—have developed to the point whereby the need for in-country participation by international experts has been reduced from six to eight individuals in one.

Mine detection dog (MDD) teams can clear mines up to 12 times faster than manual deminers. In 2001-2002, \$100,000 was disbursed to support the training and deployment of MDD teams, and to develop indigenous mine clearance capacity. During the reporting period, 17 MDD teams were accredited.

CIDA contributed \$422,000 to HI in support of mine clearance operations in northwest Bosnia by local NGO Akcija Posre Minu (APM). This NGO has developed into an effective humanitarian mine clearance organization with an impressive safety record and strong roots in the community. APM successfully completed all tasks assigned by the BHMAG, clearing a total of 110,800m², including villages, roads, agricultural land, 22 houses, power lines and water supply systems. APM's work enabled refugees to return to the Una Sana Canton and Mostar areas in 2001.

Cameroon

DEAFIT contributed \$70,678 to Mines Advisory Group – Cambodia to purchase the Canadian-developed FOXOR explosive to support its mine disposal activities. MAG mine clearance teams receive full training in the use of this explosive before deploying to target sites around the country.

Democratic Republic of Congo

HI Belgium received \$43,100 from DEAFIT for demining work in the city of Kisangani and the surrounding area. Part of the strategy employed by the program is identifying priority zones for demining. During 2001-2002, for example, Marumbu school was demined and made safe for use by the local population.

Guatemala

The OAS received \$83,000 from DEAFIT for mine clearance in Guatemala, contributed by the OAS Assistance Program for Demining in Central America. During Module VIII (a six-month period ending September 2001), operations were completed in all eight municipalities in Quiché Department. This effort included a mine risk education campaign in 165 separate communities. In September 2001, an extensive preventive education campaign and detailed impact survey were initiated in the Department of

San Marcos designated by the National Demining Plan as the next highest priority area in the country. By March 2002, 132 villages in this department had been surveyed and provided with risk awareness materials. In conjunction with these activities, 29 UXO were located and destroyed. According to Guatemalan authorities, this program is expected to reach a successful conclusion by 2005.

Honduras

DEAFIT provided \$332,718 to the OAS for Phase II of demining operations in Honduras. Honduras was the first country in the Americas to complete its stockpile destruction, and aimed to become the first mine-free nation in the region by 2001. During 2001-2002, the final phase of mine clearance was taking place in the Department of Choluteca, where the Honduran military authorities estimated that fewer than 1,000 mines remained. Results through May 2001 included 2,242 mines or UXOs destroyed, 53,062 metallic objects detected and \$71,619m² of land cleared. Equipment problems caused some setbacks during the year, but the program still achieved a 98% completion rate. Mine clearance work is now expected to be finished in Honduras by December 2002.

Kenya of Africa

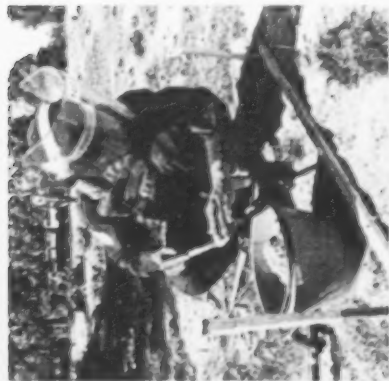
DEAFIT contributed \$69,626 through UNODI to provide explosives to the HALO Trust—an NGO based in Scotland that undertakes humanitarian mine action work in Africa and Asia to continue its demining work along the Eritrea-Ethiopia border.

Lebanon

Support was once again provided by DEAFIT \$165,020 to the Royal Corps of Engineers for its mine clearance work in the Jordan Valley. The 2001-2002 contribution was for the procurement of ambulances, needed in case of injuries incurred during demining operations.

Making a Difference in Cambodia

VILLAGE MINE CLEARANCE WORK FIRST STEP TO HUMAN PRODUCTIVITY Over a four-month period in early 2002, a MAJ mine clearance team made the villages of O Cham Cran and Seng Chran in Battambang province safer for productive activity, benefiting 133 families (502 people, directly and 248 indirectly). 250 people indirectly benefited from the team's work, and 100 people were retraining the team's work. The team's work will also help to build a road, better land access to their farms and enough water for crop cultivation will substantially improve these villages' lives.





water sources, a health centre and a cattle treatment tank. The IMCP combines manual, canine and mechanical methods in its demining work.

Nicaragua

CIDA disbursed \$500,000 in 2001-2002 to the OAS as part of a multiyear commitment to support mine clearance in Nicaragua. Canada and Norway have been funding a demining support program for the Front IV region (the district of Nueva Segovia in northern Nicaragua on the border with Honduras). This district contains prime agricultural areas, and mine removal will help the local population regain safe access to productive lands. Canadian financing covers operational expenses in the field, including protective clothing, food for the soldiers, vehicle maintenance and insurance.

Thailand

Through the CDDC, DHAAT provided \$495,288 for the purchase of the Canadian-developed PRO MAC Bush Dominator 48 (BDM48) for use by the Thailand Mine Action Centre in demining operations. A further \$350,000 was contributed to provide training for equipment operators in Thailand and to develop monitoring procedures for the BDM48.



UNO-LAO cleared 874 hectares of land and destroyed 82,024 UXOs in 2001-2002, thereby increasing the amount of land available for agriculture and development purposes. As previously noted, CIDA provided \$150,000 to support the work of this agency through the UNO-LAO-UNDP Trust Fund.

Montenegrino

An NGO partnership involving the Canadian Auto Workers (CAW), Social Justice Fund, Corporation Canada-Montenegrino (COCCAMCO) and HJ received \$410,000 from CIDA in 2001-2002 as part of a five-year program to reduce landmine accidents, and return cleared lands and infrastructure to productive community use. The approach focuses on supporting provincial-level capacity for mine clearance, mine awareness and post-clearance community development. Phase I has been working in Jablanica and Nampula provinces, while Phase II will continue with a focus on Jablanica province.

Project activities in Phase II involve proximity demining (i.e. clearing mined areas near key economic and public facilities in and around communities). Statistics collected by the local partner, Jablanica Province Mine Clearance Program (IMCP), from November 2001 to February 2002 indicated successful clearance around 11 sites, including schools, commercial centres,

Making a Difference in Bosnia and Herzegovina

CREATING THE IDEAL DEMINERS TOOLBOX
Support to mine/UXO clearance operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been advanced by the addition of more detector dogs. This addition complements the acquisition of the required equipment for the ideal deminer's toolbox (i.e. manual detectors, MDD beacons and mechanical systems). The use of all three tools allows an integrated demining approach to reaching levels of maximum efficiency and optimal cost effectiveness in demining operations.

Photo: UNO-LAO

Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies

Innovative and sustainable approaches to clearing landmines are making a difference in the minefield. Research and development is improving mine action technologies to help clear more mines, faster, and providing tools that will improve the lives of landmine survivors.

Each State Party undertakes to facilitate and shall have the right to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, material and scientific and technological information concerning the implementation of this Convention * - (Ottawa Convention, Article 6.3)



The Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies

Jointly established in 1998 by DND and IC, the Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies (CCMAT) works with Canadian industry to develop and deliver technology to the minefield that meets the needs of the deminer.

The basic characteristics of a CCMAT supported technology are that they can or will be low cost, proven in the field and sustainable. Spending in fiscal year 2001-2002 from the CLF for CCMAT's operations totalled approximately \$3.6 million.

How CCMAT makes a difference

CCMAT has contributed to a successful collaboration of research and industry through:

- working visits in mine-affected countries that provide expert advice and identify the technology needs of the deminer;
- research and development (R&D) that creates solutions to technical problems and provides guidance to Canadian industry;
- development of state-of-the-art test methods that generate reliable, reproducible and statistically significant results;
- rigorous test and evaluation (T&E) at CCMAT, which allows industry to refine and improve equipment design, and to screen out items of equipment that do not perform; and
- field trials in mine-affected countries that serve to improve equipment design and demonstrate the new technology to users and potential donor organisations (i.e. those who may provide funds for purchasing equipment).

Technologies that meet the needs of the user

The following technologies, delivered to the minefield with help from CCMAT, have made a difference because they make the demining process safer and more efficient, and in at least two instances are significantly cheaper than existing products.

The PRO MAC (Prosthetic Mine Action Centre)

After preliminary T&E at CCMAT using mechanical reproduction mines (MRMs), the BDM48 developed by PRO MAC Manufacturing of Duncan, British Columbia underwent field trials in Thailand using MRMs and live mines. In Thailand, the machine demonstrated exceptional ability as a device for clearing vegetation and tripping to make the ground available for manual clearance. It was very effective in heavy bamboo and extremely wet conditions, which is normally a problem for brush cutters with less power. The trials at CCMAT and in Thailand also demonstrated an added safety feature, in that the BDM48 can be used to destroy mines in situ.

The results of this fieldwork were reviewed by an Assessment Committee, which recommended that the equipment remain in Thailand. This recommendation was accomplished through funding support from DEAT (\$399,288). The BDM48 has successfully completed its post-deployment phase and is now an integral part of demining operations in Thailand.

Testing protocols for the deminer

In collaboration with the U.S. and Australia, CCMAT has developed a state-of-the-art methodology for studying the effects of mine blast on the human body. This test methodology was used to exhaustively evaluate the Humanitarian Demining Ensemble (HDE) and foot protection system (the "Spider Boot"), manufactured by Mod King Systems of Ottawa, Ontario. The HDE is a lightweight suit that provides flexibility and balanced protection against anti-personnel blast mines. The modular design enables deminers to configure the ensemble quickly and easily to their particular requirements. This equipment is now in the market place and available to the deminer.

The Niagara Foot

Developed by Niagara Prosthetics and Orthotics of St. Catharines, Ontario, this improved prosthetic foot overcomes the shortcomings of current commercial designs, such as poor performance on rough ground. Susceptibility to fatigue failure is reduced by the use of advanced engineering materials, and the cost is greatly decreased by modern manufacturing methods. Fatigue testing was carried out by Queen's University of Kingston, Ontario, CCMAT, the Thailand Mine Action Centre and Queen's University are currently collaborating on a clinical trial in Thailand Mine victims are assessing the Niagara foot and a mail-in campaign is being used to collect their comments. Thus far, the response has been very positive. A second clinical trial in Vietnam is planned, and development work by the manufacturer will incorporate improvements suggested by this field data.

Helping Canadian industry bring their products to market
Within CCMAT, Industry Canada has been helping to commercialize technology and innovations for humanitarian demining and victim assistance. Through the involvement of IC's Technology Partnerships Canada (TPC), Canadian companies

with promising technologies that wished to contribute to the mine action effort could obtain assistance to bring their products to market. The PRO MAC BDM48 is one such example.

IC and DEAT jointly undertook a marketing study to ascertain the commercial market for demining technologies. The study concluded that the market for humanitarian demining equipment and technology was not a traditional one, and that the lack of a normal commercial market severely limited the role IC and TPC, in particular, could play in the demining area. Since no new initiatives were being undertaken with TPC funding during 2001-2002, it was decided that IC's continued involvement in the CLF would be in an advisory capacity. The remaining funds earmarked for IC for CLF initiatives were reallocated to the other departments in support of their demining efforts (e.g. the DEAT money used to allow the BDM48 to remain in Thailand).

For its part, CCMAT has tried to overcome the difficulties that arise in trying to introduce new and improved equipment into mine clearance activities around the world by helping Canadian companies identify the needs of the user, and through rigorous test and evaluation, produce a product that meets these needs and is acceptable to the user. In June 2001, CCMAT—with funding support from DEAT's Mine Ban Initiatives Program (\$41,287)—organized a two-day information exchange workshop in Vancouver for the developers and users of demining technology. Field trials and technology demonstrations organized by CCMAT in mine-affected countries have proven to be particularly effective ways of bringing successful technology to the attention of both the user and potential donor. In competing for international business, Canadian companies consider the published results of trials at CCMAT to be an important marketing tool.

International collaboration for test and evaluation

When CCMAT was established in 1998, there were no generally agreed methods for T&E of demining equipment. In the interim, CCMAT has collaborated with the U.S. and Australia to develop state-of-the-art test protocols for evaluating mechanical assistance

equipment (MAE), personnel protective equipment (PPE) and metal detectors. In trials at CCMAT and elsewhere, these protocols have generated reliable, reproducible and statistically significant results. Canadian work in this area is also contributing to the development of internationally agreed test protocols under the International Test and Evaluation Program (ITEP). ITEP members are now conducting workshops for the development of universally accepted test protocols for MAE and metal detectors, and in future will conduct the same for PPE.

Providing practical help to the deminer

With a comprehensive program of R&D and T&E, CCMAT is well placed to help the deminer in practical ways. For example, commercial off-the-shelf metal detectors are evaluated to provide the demining community with impartial advice on new developments. In 2002, trials were carried out at CCMAT in support of a United Nations purchase of metal detectors for Afghanistan. In the same year, CCMAT personnel visited Colombia to help the local demining community set up trials to select the metal detector best suited for their particular operating conditions. The role of the CCMAT team was to advise on test methodology and the interpretation of data, drawing on their long experience with test and evaluation of metal detectors.

Visits to mine-affected countries have also given CCMAT a large amount of data on soil conditions and on how these affect the performance of metal detectors and other types of mine detection equipment. This information will be contributed to a proposed world soil database, which will help deminers choose the detector that best suits their operating conditions.

This kind of practical help is available through personal contact with staff and in reports published on the CCMAT Web site (www.ccmatt.ca). It is a contribution to mine action that makes a difference, and is one that CCMAT intends to continue and expand. New strategies for closer interaction with the deminers are being considered to achieve this goal.

Making a Difference to landmine survivors in Thailand

THE NIAGARA FOOT Feedback from the Thailand clinical trials of the Canadian-developed prosthetic foot indicate "dramatic improvements" in "rate of mine minimization of muscular effort and improvement in the speed" (from Mid-term Report of Queen's University). Comments gathered from recipients after six months of use were positive regarding stability and comfort, and about how quickly they adjusted to the foot.

Making a Difference to demining operations around the world

FIQOR Cheaper to buy and safer to ship and store than conventional explosives, the binary explosive FIQOR—developed by MREL Specialty Explosives Products Limited of Kingston, Ontario, and tested by CCMAT—is now widely accepted by the demining community. FIQOR is currently being used by demining organizations in Armenia, Cambodia, Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Somalia, Thailand and Zimbabwe.



Assisting Landmine Survivors and their Communities

Landmines have indiscriminately shattered the lives and limbs of hundreds of thousands of people in mine-affected communities around the world. As support for the Ottawa Convention grows worldwide, the number of people injured by mines continues to decrease and more and more landmine survivors are receiving care.

"Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation and social and economic reintegration of mine victims and for mine awareness programs."

— Ottawa Convention Article 1.3



Assisting Landmine Survivors and their Communities

Victim assistance programs encompass the immediate and long-term needs of landmine victims. From initial emergency treatment to social and economic rehabilitation, Canada's contributions to these programs help landmine survivors rebuild their lives and communities.

Although the number of annual landmine casualties has been significantly reduced from the mid-1980s estimate of 26,000 to the current estimate of 15,000-20,000, it is important to keep in mind the cumulative number of people requiring long-term assistance due to their injuries. The ICBL reports that 121 countries—almost two-thirds of the countries in the world—are faced with the need to provide care to residual landmine survivors. Further statistics indicate that at least 234,000 landmine survivors would still require continuous physical and/or psychological follow-up and support.

Canada remains active internationally within the Convention in the area of survivor assistance, serving in two key capacities on the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration first as co-sponsor from September 2000 to 2001, then as co-chair from September 2001 to 2002. As the co-chair, Canada hosted a workshop in October 2001, bringing together key participants from both states representatives and technical experts to identify the unique ways in which the Standing Committee could assist in implementing the Convention's collective obligation to landmine survivors. Giving a voice to landmine survivors' concerns and suggestions was a key priority for committee co-chairs, Canada and Honduras, during 2001-2002.

Canada also provides financial support to organizations supplying the full range of assistance required by those who have fallen victim to landmines, including surgery and hospital care, orthopaedic, peer counselling initiatives, vocational training, community-based rehabilitation, upgrading care facilities, building medical expertise and improving coordination of assistance and assistance-related information systems.

Algeria

As part of a three-year contribution to Guardians Institute of Orthopaedics in Kandahar, the CIDA Afghanistan Country Program provided \$202,000 for orthopaedic, physiotherapy and

prosthetic services for landmine victims and other disabled people in six southwestern provinces of Afghanistan. Results in 2001-2002 included 5,908 physiotherapy sessions, 1,930 gait training sessions, 93 above-knee prostheses produced and 270 repaired and 278 below-knee prostheses produced and 429 repaired.

American Region

DIAMIT provided \$221,260 to a new initiative by the Landmine Survivors Network (LSN) designed to support "survivor advocates" in mine-affected countries. Operating under the auspices of the ICBL Working Group on Victim Assistance, the Raising the Voices program was launched in May 2001 at the Convention on Successional meetings in Geneva. Eighty landmine survivors from Nicaragua, El Salvador, Colombia, Ecuador and Chile attended these meetings as part of the first cycle of training, which focused on Central and South America. The 2002 cycle will involve participants from sub-Saharan Africa.

Cycle one trainees learned about the processes of the Ottawa Convention and the international human rights framework, and designed projects to implement in their home countries. For example, Raising the Voices participants and LSN trainers helped sponsor a train the trainer workshop to educate 30 additional survivors in Colombia on human rights for people with disabilities. These projects, initiated after the training, were then presented at the Third Meeting of State Parties in Nicaragua in September 2001.

Belize and Herzegovina

Through the CIDA Country Program, \$173,000 was disbursed to support the national expansion of the Peer Counselling Program (implemented originally by Queens University), which provides peer support groups to assist landmine victims and people with disabilities. The project includes a small business/entrepreneurship training component to encourage job creation, revenue generation and reintegration of landmine survivors into society.

In a separate project, CIDA contributed \$800,000 to the International Children's Institute for as Support to the Children Victims of Landmines project in Bosnia, which is designed to develop best practice tools for improving the physical and psychological care of children in Sarajevo Canton who have undergone major medical interventions. The focus is on developing children's storybooks and guidebooks on techniques for health care professionals and parents, to facilitate the building of coping skills among children and allow them to successfully reintegrate into schools and communities.

Cameroon

The 10-year World Vision Vocational Rehabilitation of the Disabled (Landmine Survivors) project, operating in five provinces in Cameroon, assists the reintegration of the disabled population in society through promoting economic self-sufficiency. The Vocational Rehabilitation Training Centre (VRTC) and Vocational Rehabilitation Extension Unit (VREU) offer a range of services to support business or employable skills development (i.e. technical training, job placement, provision of tools, business loans). The Vocational Rehabilitation Agricultural Unit (VRAU) supports community-based agriculture training and loans for those disabled who cannot attend the VRTC. The latter is a particularly important option for disabled women. Results for 2001-2002 included

- 145 students (i.e. two cycles graduated) received training including upgrades in radio, TV and motorcycle repair;
- market surveys and interviews with the disabled in three provinces, 20 districts, 113 communities and 231 villages to assess appropriate marketable skills and candidates for training and
- 792 disabled or vulnerable families received loans (i.e. chickens, ducks, pigs or cash)

Central America

In 2001-2002, \$750,000 was disbursed by CIDA Multilateral program to assist landmine survivors in Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador. The joint Canada-Mexico-PAHO program is working to promote economic reintegration of survivors, integration of community-based rehabilitation in primary health care services, improved prosthetics and orthotic (PSO) services, and the development of health and disability information systems. Technical assistance from Canada is provided by the Queen's University International Centre for Community-Based Rehabilitation.

Professional upgrading and capacity building is an important component of this program. For example, Honduras has established training agreements with several NGOs (e.g. the Rehabilitation Foundation of Disabled Persons) to help people with disabilities develop professional skills. Mexico has provided

Making a Difference in Cambodia

HELPING LANDMINE SURVIVORS TO REINTEGRATE INTO THE WORK FORCE

As part of CIDA's Landmine Development Program for Cambodia, Debra-Quinn supports skills development in traditional and non-traditional occupations for women and men at the Porcel Vocational Training Centre. During 2001-2002, 277 landmine victims graduated from training programs.



Photo: David W. Johnson/ICRC

training in occupational rehabilitation and patient evaluation for 15 professionals from the three Central American countries, and 30 health-care professionals have been trained to improve the quality of continuing education in P&O. As well, through the project, workshops have been delivered in the three countries to build awareness and skills in community-based rehabilitation methodologies.

Chile

As an extension of the Raising the Voices program, DIAIT contributed \$4,500 for the Mine and UXO Action Centre Chile (MUAACC) to create a Web site for survivors to access for information about the Convention and the global campaign, and about resources and services available to enhance their rehabilitation and reintegration (including peer support linkages). The project includes plans for a database of mine victims in Chile.

Jordan

The LSN in Jordan received \$39,420 from DIAIT to strengthen its peer support network. The 10 member staff are all from Jordan, and over half are themselves landmine survivors or people

who have suffered the loss of a limb. LSN Jordan is active in the mine-affected regions of Amman, Zarqa, Mafraq, Irbid and Ramtha.

LSN

The National Rehabilitation Centre in Vietnam, the Governor's Office in Xiong Khauang province, Garneau International and physical rehabilitation professionals from the Collège François-Xavier-Garneau (Quebec City) are working jointly to assist victims of UXO in Lao PDR. Garneau International received \$204,000 to support this three-year, community-based rehabilitation program to improve the physical, social and economic conditions of UXO survivors.

Working with families and communities, this program is investing in improving local government institutional capacity to identify and monitor victims' situations to improve the quality of physical rehabilitation care and to improve the delivery of services. Results this year included 274 victims' names entered and maintained in a database system, and 22 government officials trained in village-level baseline survey techniques. Workshops were also offered on delivering community-based rehabilitation, and rehabilitation specific, to the needs of disabled people with paralysis.



Photo: Xavier Garneau, LSN/VN

Making a Difference in Mozambique

SUPPORT FOR DISABLED PEOPLE'S INCOME-GENERATING INITIATIVES
Large numbers of disabled people are a legacy of countries that have been heavily mined. As part of a five-year, joint NGO-integrated mine clearance and community development program in Mozambique—underwritten by CAVI, CODICAO and ILO and supported by CIDA—proposals were received from seven self-help organizations of the disabled in Manhiça province to promote income-generating cooperative micro-businesses. In total, 303 members of these organizations have benefited from business skills training, organizational development support and a revolving loan fund.

CIDA contributed \$85,940 to the CRCs in support of a mine awareness and victim assistance project in Mozambique and Namibia. In Mozambique, after incurring delays due to the 2000 floods, the Mozambique Red Cross began its program, delivering victim assistance training to 117 volunteers from three provinces. An initial 137 beneficiaries were then identified for assessment and treatment. These treatments included the provision of new prostheses, the repair of walking sticks and physiotherapy.

Canada

Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief (CPAR) is the lead agency in a two-year project to improve the quality of life of landmine-affected communities in northern Uganda (Gulu, Kaseso, Kigozi and Pader districts), by increasing local mine awareness and providing support to landmine survivors and their families. This integrated program, launched in November 2001, involves awareness promotion, community-based psychological and social support, sustainable livelihood opportunities, improved access to sanitation facilities, and strengthening local health care services. CIDA provided \$180,000 to this NGO project in 2001/2002. In spite of



Photo: CIDA/Jordan Landmine Network

ongoing conflict and insecurity in the region, CPAR Uganda was able to welcome the Honourable Lloyd Austin, a prominent international advocate for the banning of landmines, for a four-day visit to Gulu in February 2002.

International Committee of the Red Cross

CIDA provided a grant of \$217,000 to the ICRC Mine Action Appeal 1998-2003, which operates in more than 80 countries. Donor support helps to cover the cost of preventive action (MRE) and victim assistance (evacuation, surgical, medical and hospital assistance, and physical rehabilitation) in communities most affected by landmines. Countries include both state and non-state parties to the Convention. For 2001/2002, ICRC reported that training and seminars were given by surgical teams in 12 countries, focusing on the treatment of mine/UXO injuries, and 23 first aid posts in 11 countries and 134 hospitals in 22 countries treated 18,189 war wounded, including 1,500 injured by mines/UXO.

Making a Difference in Jordan

PEER SUPPORT NETWORK HELPS LANDMINE SURVIVORS

With the support of DIAIT, LSN Jordan is demonstrating the value of using a peer support network to help landmine survivors and their families to cope. Results in 2001/2002 indicated that LSN Jordan:

- is providing continuous peer support and care to more than 500 landmine survivors and amputees, including 200 new survivors;
- is meeting local needs by providing more than 400 links between survivors and service providers;
- has extended activities to Zarqa and Mafraq regions;
- has provided more than 120 survivors with direct assistance; and
- has distributed educational materials to more than 200 survivors and their families.

LSN Jordan also provides training in disability rights advocacy, small business development and mine awareness, and promotes sports teams and competition for people with disabilities.

Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. (International Protocol, Article 5.2)

Improving Mine Action Information and Coordination

Effective humanitarian mine action requires coordination at all levels. UN entities and Convention structures like the Intersectoral meetings work at the international level. Over the past decade increased coordination has taken place at the national levels.

The creation and development of national mine action centres, for example, is seen as a key tool for sustaining commitment and involvement in the landmine issue, and is an area in which Canada has made a non-easy contribution. Significant national government action to promote greater mine action coordination was evident in Bosnia and Herzegovina during 2001-2002, a country that Canada has been actively supporting through bilateral programming. The Demining Law, which passed in February 2002, mandated centralisation of responsibility for mine action with the BHMAC, i.e. bringing as far as possible to the area of responsibility between the BHMAC and local mine action centres.

UNEP's Resident Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina cited Canada's long-standing support as key in the successful evaluation of this country's mine action work. This was considered instrumental both in leveraging contributions from other donors, and in bringing the demining contributions to the point where UNEP has a plan in place to transfer control and funding support for the BHMAC and the Demining Commission to the Bosnian government.

Efficient mine clearance also requires coordination and provision of accurate information about mined areas and about priority areas within communities for mine clearance. The *Landmine Monitor Report 2002* noted surveys or assessment activities in 34 countries in 2001 and the first half of 2002. Landmine impact surveys (LISs) completed with help from Canada since 2000, include the heavily mined countries of Cambodia, Chad, Mozambique and Yemen.

Global Fund Initiatives

Grant funding is provided by CIDA Multilateral (182.35 million over five years) to facilitate the role of UNMAS as the focal point for overall UN coordination of mine action activities. UNMAS results for the reporting period include:

- An overall UN Mine Action strategy and the sectoral policy on information management was submitted to the General Assembly and noted with appreciation.
- In 2001, UNMAS technical missions were deployed to eight countries.
- E-MINE: Electronic Mine Information Network was launched by UNMAS in September 2001.
- Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) field module—a database providing up-to-date information for field managers on mined areas, clearance sites and reported casualties—were operational in 22 countries.
- UNMAS is coordinating the development of an Emergency Response Plan for Mine Action (ERP), a Mine Action Programming Handbook and the expansion of the Landmine and UXO Safety Project.
- Under a collaborative arrangement between UNMAS and the GICHD, the first 22 International Mine Action Standards (IMASs) were finalized.
- UNMAS is continuing to promote the use of landmines through workshops, visual advocacy tools and new a computerized CD-ROM.

Mine Action Centres

Through the CIDA Integrated Country Program for Bosnia and Herzegovina, \$570,000 was disbursed to the UNDP for institutional support to mine action centres. During the reporting period, improvements were noted in the overall capacity to prioritize and coordinate work, in the certification of cleared lands, and in the definition of quality control and standard operating procedures.

CIDA contributed \$150,000 to the UNDP in support of mine action work in Chad. Activities to date include supporting the Haut Commissariat National de Démontage (HCND), the national mine action management structure; completion of a

LIS in June 2001, strengthening clearance capacity and the submission of a National Mine Action Plan for implementation. The third phase, currently under way, consists of the operational deployment of resources to those areas identified as national priorities by the Government of Chad.

UNOLAO, established with UNDP assistance in 1996, is the national agency responsible for unexploded ordnance clearance and education, and now employs 1,200 deminers, surveyors, community outreach staff and trainers. An important component of UNDP-supported mine action program in this country is strengthening the national coordinating capacity of this agency, which is key given the field-based nature of its programming. In 2001-2002, achievements included setting up and putting in place operating standards, conducting 21 training courses for senior EOD technicians, and running skills upgrading courses for team leaders, surveyors, medics and support staff. CIDA Multilateral provided \$150,000 to support the work of this agency.

Mozambique's National Demining Institute (IND), with help from the CIDA Integrated Country Program for Mozambique (\$156 million in 2001-2002), is improving its ability to coordinate and generate pertinent information, for example, an improved IND Web site is providing demining organizations with up-to-date information on suspected nonfields and clearance work in progress, and, for the first time, the IND wrote its own report on Article 7 of the Ottawa Convention (i.e. without outside technical assistance).

No further demarcations were made by CIDA to support the UNMAS Mine Action Coordination Program in Southern Lebanon in 2001-2002, but significant progress has been reported.

- Formal agreement was reached in October 2001 to establish a Mine Action Coordination Centre for Southern Lebanon, based in Tyre, in partnership between the United Arab Emirates, the UN and the Government of Lebanon.
- Technical Standards and Safety Guidelines (TSGs) were reviewed and submitted to the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), and have been used to help the National Demining Office to develop national TSGs, in accordance with IMASs.
- IMASs has been set up as the main information system facilitating coordination and information sharing between government, NGO and UN bodies involved in mine clearance and mine awareness.

CIDA provided \$90,000 to the UNDP for the second year of a project to develop a strategic mine action plan for Yemen. This project follows on the *Our Socio-Economic Survey*, which was completed in 2000 with Canada's support, and aims to build Yemen's capacity in mine awareness, mine marking, mine clearance and victim assistance work in affected communities. More than 592 communities in this country have been identified as suffering from the effects of landmines.

Surveys

By March 31, 2002, almost all of Cambodia's 13,910 villages had been surveyed by Rudolph, Ontario's Geospatial International Inc. Level 1 survey results indicate that 6,422 villages have a mine/UXO contamination problem. To date, 2,947 mine/UXO areas have been mapped. The CL1 supports this work through CIDA Blarrah Landmine Development Program for Cambodia (\$1,926 million in 2001-2002).

With the help of the UNDP and financial support from CIDA, an LIS was completed in Chad in June 2001. Its results are being used to set clear priorities for mine action in that country. With support from the CIDA Integrated Country Program (\$1,156 million in 2001-2002), the national Mozambique landmine impact survey was completed to international standards, and certified by UNMAS. The data were then successfully integrated with the country's IND database (i.e. IMASs). The next step is the design and development of a topographic database to be established at DINAGCA-Mozambique mapping institute—which will help produce quality digital maps and accurate topography to facilitate mine action across the country.

In May 2001, CIDA contributed \$200,000 to the UNDP in support of a mine database in Angola. Accurate mine-related information, compiled through Level 1, 2 and 3 surveys, will help to set priorities for clearance in this heavily mined country.

Assessment Missions

DEMAT contributed \$29,300 to MAG for a two-week assessment mission in Mauritania. MAG investigated and evaluated existing humanitarian mine action structures and capacity in the context of the current mine and UXO threat in that country. The mission assessed the feasibility and resources required for MAG to help develop Mauritania's mine action capacity in partnership with relevant authorities and agencies.

Victim Assistance Initiatives

No disbursements were requested this year by CIDA for the three-year World Health Organization (WHO) landmine injury surveillance initiative in Africa, but activities continued. The project aims at improving state capacity for the better assessment of the effects of AP mine injuries on people's health through the establishment or reinforcement of surveillance systems, or appropriate means for data collection. In 2001-2002:

- A regional training initiative on violence and injury surveillance was conducted in Egypt for health professionals from 11 African countries.
- Ethiopia and Mozambique worked toward a national strategy for injury prevention and control, which included injury surveillance.
- Uganda, which already had an injury surveillance system overseen by Injury Control Centre Uganda, began an evaluation with the aim of increasing its capacity in this field.

Sustaining the Effort

The Ottawa Convention marked a new beginning in the global effort to eradicate landmines. In the years ahead, there is much work to be done to clear mined land, destroy stockpiled mines, and provide support to landmine survivors.

Stressing the role of public conscience in furthering the principles of humanity as evidenced by the call for a total ban of anti-personnel mines and recognizing the efforts to that end undertaken by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and numerous other non-governmental organizations around the world.

© 1997 International Campaign to Ban Landmines



Sustaining the Effort

As the struggle shifts from the achievement of a comprehensive ban of anti-personnel mines to implementing the Ottawa Convention, maintaining public support remains crucial. Canada supports efforts to universalize the Convention and raise awareness at home and abroad of its importance in the process of eliminating landmines.

The devastation caused by landmines around the world and the steps being taken to address this problem continue to interest and mobilize Canadians. By promoting public awareness of the land mine issue and further engage Canadians in the process of eradicating landmines, DHAAT implements an Outreach and Sustainability Program in partnership with NGOs across Canada.

Canada works with national and community organizations to promote the sustainability of mine action efforts, with a focus on training Canadian youth. In partnership with MAC and the CBC, DHAAT has initiated the Youth Mine Action Ambassador Program (YMAAP), which sees young university graduates placed in host NGOs across Canada to develop and deliver landmine education programs in their regions. This annual internship includes a field visit to a mine-affected country.

In 2001-2002, seven youth ambassadors worked in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Calgary and Vancouver. Field visits in August 2001 to either Bosnia and Herzegovina or Cambodia gave each youth ambassador an opportunity to learn first-hand about the landmine problem and mine action programs. The host organizations that supported these ambassadors included the CBC, MAC, Oxfam Canada, UNOCEF and the Canadian Landmine Foundation. DHAAT provided \$443,233 to support YMAAP activities during this reporting period.

DHAAT provided \$7,614 to the Canadian Red Cross Society to mount an interactive exhibit on landmines during the

Making a Difference in Canada

ON THE SPUR OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OTTAWA TREATY, ACTION AMBASSADORS PROGRAM (AAP) members in 1993-1995. Nine of thousands of young Canadians have learned about the landmine issue through actual and community presentations given by the YMAAP youth ambassadors. Key focus points for YMAAP activities are the commemoration of the December 3 anniversary of the Ottawa Convention signing and the March 1 anniversary of its entry into force. During Canadian Landmine Awareness Week 2002, which took place from February 20 to March 3, the youth ambassadors worked in cooperation with Mines Action Canada to facilitate a cross-Canada speaking tour featuring landmine survivors and activists from the mine-affected countries of Peru, Colombia, Pakistan, Rwanda and Cambodia.

Photo: Mines Action Canada

making a difference



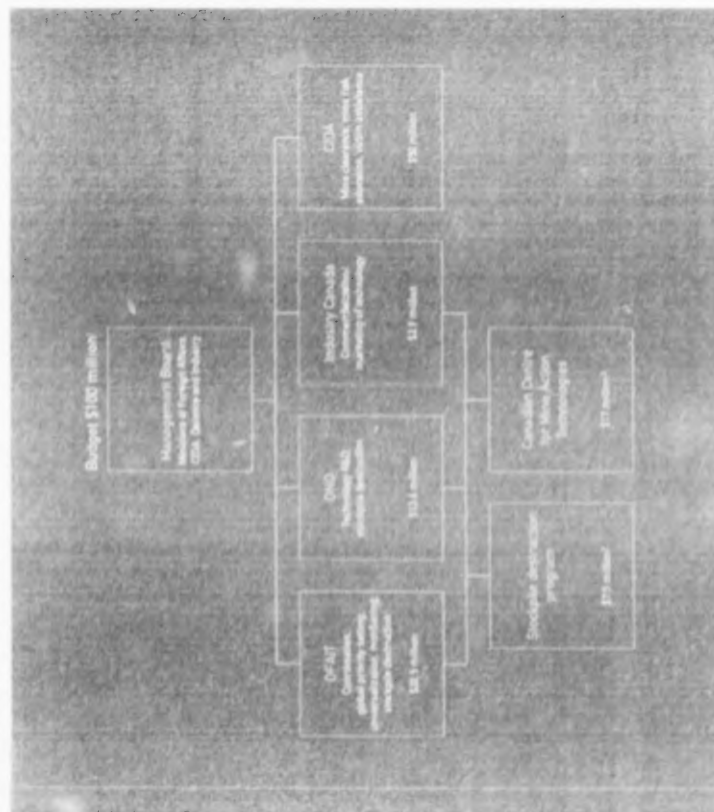
Foundations from resources outside of the CLF.

Foundation from resources outside of the CLF. DHAAT also contributed \$901,000 to support the work of the Canadian Landmine Foundation. The foundation was launched in 1999 as a charitable organization with the aim of mobilizing private-sector resources for mine action in an effort to promote the long-term sustainability of this work.

DHAAT contributed \$355,000 to the Foundation in 2001-2002. \$250,000 of which was in support of the *Night of a Thousand Dreams* fundraising initiative. This initiative, seen by many as a new method of increasing resources devoted to mine action through public-private partnership, encouraged individuals around the world to host dinners or events in support of mine action on or around November 30, 2001. Funds raised through this effort went directly to support the United Nations Association-USA Adopt-A-Minefield program in Bosnia, Croatia, Mozambique, Cambodia, Afghanistan and Vietnam.

Canadian National Exhibition (CNE) in Toronto in the summer of 2001. This exhibit was facilitated by YMAAP youth ambassadors who communicated to thousands of CNE visitors about how they could become involved in the global movement to ban landmines.

The Canadian Landmine Fund



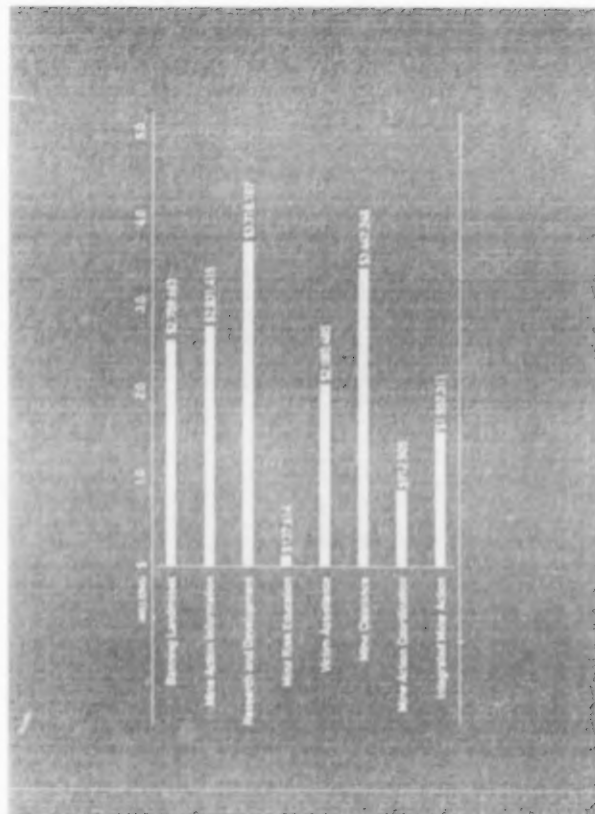
1. All dollar figures shown are five year totals
2. \$17 million from CFAIT, \$15.5 million from DND
3. \$13 million from DND, \$4 million from IC

2001-2002 Canadian Landmine Fund Spending Summaries

Departmental expenditures by program

Expenditures in various landmine fund expenditures in support of activities of the global fund are not included in this summary, including compliance with the law and the destruction of landmines.

2001-2002		2001-2002	
Spent fund year 2001-2002		Expenditures in support of international activities	
Mine Action Partnership		Africa	
Mine Ban Initiatives		North America	
Mine Monitoring		Asia	
Mine Action Research and Policy Development		Europe	
Outreach and Sustainability		Latin America	
Stockpile Destruction		Other regions	
Policy Support Unit		International Campaign to Ban Landmines	
Total DND/IC		Mine Action Canada	
		Expenditures in support of international activities	
CIDA		Asia	
Integrated Country Program - Mozambique		Europe	
Integrated Country Program - Bosnia and Herzegovina		Latin America	
Tapping Canadian Capacity		Other regions	
Country Initiatives - Asia		International Campaign to Ban Landmines	
Integrated Country Program - American		Mine Action Canada	
Multilateral Institutions Program		Expenditures in support of international activities	
Special Programming and Projects Fund		Landmine Monitor 2002	
Support Unit		Expenditures in support of technology development	
Total CIDA		TOTAL	
DND		TOTAL	
Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies		TOTAL	
Total DND		TOTAL	
Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies		TOTAL	
Total IC		TOTAL	
TOTAL		TOTAL	



This map shows 2001-2002 Canadian Landmine Fund country-specific total expenditures in mine action information, mine risk education, mine clearance, victim assistance and integrated programming.

Country	Year	Market Demand	Supply	Balance
Argentina	1975-76	71,568	42,802	28,766
Brazil	1975-76	333,657	25,000	308,657
Canada	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Chile	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Colombia	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Cuba	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Costa Rica	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Czechoslovakia	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Denmark	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Ecuador	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
El Salvador	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
France	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Germany	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Greece	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Hong Kong	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
India	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Indonesia	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Italy	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Japan	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Kenya	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Malaysia	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Mexico	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Morocco	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Netherlands	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Nigeria	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Philippines	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Poland	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Portugal	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Romania	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Saudi Arabia	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Spain	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Sweden	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Sri Lanka	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Sudan	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Switzerland	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Taiwan	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Tanzania	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Thailand	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Turkey	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Uganda	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Ukraine	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
United Kingdom	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
United States	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
USSR	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Venezuela	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Yugoslavia	1975-76	1,000,000	1,000,000	0

services to inmates in providing services to victims of inmate sexual abuse, including medical services, prosthetics, orthotics and other aids, and physical, vocational, social and psychological rehabilitation.

2. *Interventions* Addressing the needs of the target population in the field requires a variety of interventions, such as providing training and technical assistance, developing and promoting change, and providing financial support.

order to encourage structures and organizations that will support greater substance in, and progress toward, addressing our landmine problem.

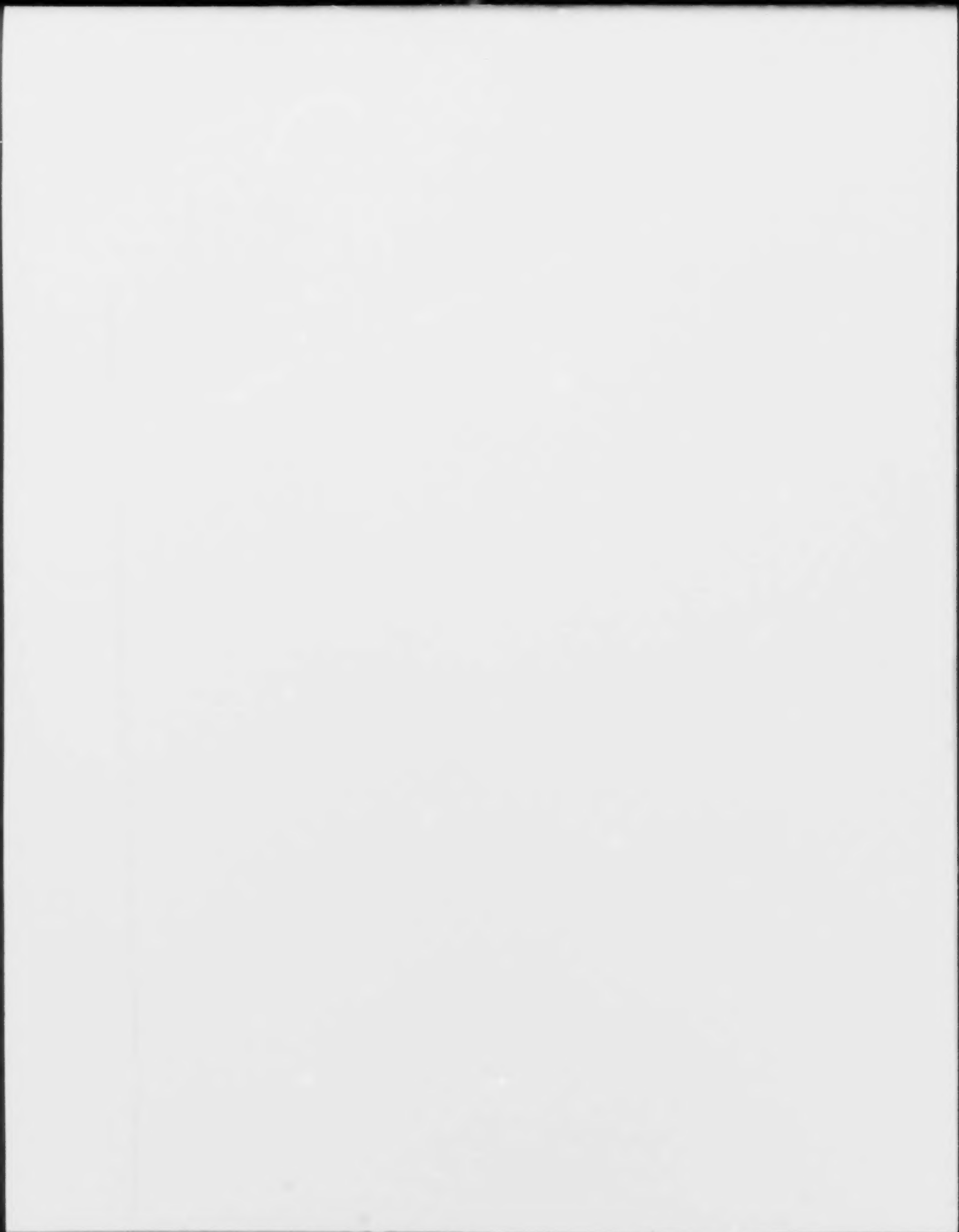
involvement in programs that incorporate more than one learning modality, active activity over a single program.

refers to investments in promoting the sustainability and effective implementation of the global fund on anti-personal violence, including strategic interventions.

relative to investments in means and hence information on the economic problem for the purpose of more effectively targeting other non-action efforts. More action information includes assessment measures, surveys, information tools and research to build the context and backbone for practice.

...the government is a ...

refers to investments in education and programs that will reduce the long-term risk, some related activities and theories prove valuable.





PACT POSITIF

RAPPORT SUR LE FONDS CANADIEN CONTRE LES MINES TERRESTRES 2001-2002



Ministère des Affaires étrangères
et du Commerce international

Department of Foreign Affairs
and International Trade

Canada

UN IMPACT POSITIF

RAPPORT SUR LE FONDS CANADIEN CONTRE LES MINES TERRESTRES 2001-2002

Organisé en collaboration avec la publication de la
philanthropie nationale du Canada

Canada, Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du
Commerce international

Un impact positif : rapport sur le Fonds canadien
contre les mines terrestres, 2001-2002

Annuel

Texte en français et en anglais disposé tête-bêche
Titre de la p. de l'après : Making a difference

ISBN 12-495-34164-9

N° de cat. 22-07-002

1. Mines terrestres

2. Mines terrestres - Politique gouvernementale - Canada

3. Mines antipersonnelles (Droit international)

I. Titre: Making a difference

J25425 M42 2002 355 p. 25, 115

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« Je veux que chaque enfant puisse porter deux chaussures. Dans mon pays, j'avais demandé à un cordonnier de me fabriquer une seule chaussure; il a carrément refusé, en disant que cela portait malheur. Je demande donc à tous les pays du monde de faire le bonheur des enfants de demain en interdisant les mines terrestres. »

SUDAN KOSAL, Cambodgienne âgée de 18 ans, qui a survécu à l'explosion d'une mine, joins ses chaussures à la Campagne internationale pour l'interdiction des mines terrestres

ACDI	Agence canadienne de développement international	MAECI	Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Commerce international (Canada)
AAC	Action Mines Canada	MAI	Mines Advisory Group
APM	Accipio Prolio Nova Initiative-terroirisme	MAR	Mine Action Program for Afghanistan (ONU)
ANAC	Arms and Ammunition Mine Action Centre	MDN	Ministère de la Défense nationale (Canada)
CCTD	Centre canadien des technologies de déminage	MUACC	Mine & UXO Action Centre of Chile (Chili)
CDC	Canadian International Demining Corps	NAMSA	Agence d'entretien et d'approvisionnement de l'USAF
CIDM	Centre international de déminage humanitaire de Genève	OC	Organisation des États américains
CIRC	Comité international de la Croix-Rouge	OSCE	Organisation pour la sécurité et la coopération en Europe
COCAMO	Coopération Canada-Mexicain	OMS	Organisation mondiale de la Santé
OPAN	Organisation pour l'Amérique latine et les Caraïbes	ONU	Organisation des Nations Unies
SCMP	Forum canadien pour la sécurité des mines terrestres	NPA	Programme d'assistance pour la prévention des accidents par nuit
PTC	Partenariat de l'OTAN-OSCE (Europe centrale et orientale)	PRM	Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement
ICC	Inter-Committee of the Nations (Union pour les Indes)	PTC	Partenariat technologique Canada
ICR	Inter-Committee of the Nations (Union pour les Indes)	SCBL	Sudan Campaign to Ban Landmines (Soudan)
ICR	Inter-Committee of the Nations (Union pour les Indes)	TCA	Travailleurs canadiens de l'automobile
IPDEP	Indian Peoples for Peace: Disarmament and Environmental Protection (Inde)	TSB	Technical Standards and Safety Guidelines (ONU)
ILX	Equipement certifié les mines (AIESEC)	UNICEF	Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards (ONU)	UNMAS	Service des Nations Unies pour les services
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action (ONU)	UNDP	Bureau des Nations Unies pour les services
IMO	Institute National de Démographie, Anthropologie	UXO	d'appui aux projets
ITIP	International Test and Evaluation Program for Humanitarian Demining		multiple explosions non contrôlées
LSM	Landmine Survivors Network		(une explosion accidentelle)

Les mines antipersonnel ont des répercussions horribles, habituellement sur des civils innocents. L'engagement pris par le Canada pour passer à cette menace prend de nombreuses formes : activités de déminage, aide aux survivants, sensibilisation aux risques que présentent les mines et destruction des stocks de mines.



Dans nos cas, des donateurs, nos efforts influent réellement sur le cours des choses. Grâce au soutien apporté par le Fonds canadien contre les mines terrestres, nous avons réalisé des progrès considérables afin d'endiguer la vie des personnes menacées par les mines, dans toutes les régions du monde.

L'élément essentiel permettrait d'éliminer des résidus dangereux, tout d'abord, sans parler de l'impact de la production et de la transferts. La Convention d'Ottawa, traitée de désarmement le plus rapidement ratifiée de l'histoire, la Convention d'Ottawa témoigne du fait qu'ensemble, nous pouvons relever efficacement ces menaces de l'humanité.

Je suis extrêmement fier du rôle de chef de file que joue le Canada en faveur de la pleine mise en œuvre de la Convention d'Ottawa. Incidemment, l'appui croissant manifesté à l'échelle internationale en faveur de l'interdiction complète des mines terrestres.

Ministère de l'Industrie

Plus tôt cette année, nous avons lancé la *Stratégie d'innovation du Canada*. Innovet, c'est tirer parti de l'expérience et des compétences des Canadiens et Canadiennes afin de mettre au point de nouveaux produits et processus ainsi que de nouvelles façons de faire les choses.



L'innovation va encore plus loin. Elle permet également d'améliorer la qualité de la vie.

En fait, c'est que les mines terrestres constituent une menace considérable pour des milliers de civils des pays dévastés par la guerre. Il faut absolument trouver de nouveaux et meilleurs moyens de détecter les mines, de déminer les terres et de les restaurer à des fins productives, et de réadapter les personnes blessées par les mines.

Industrie Canada est fier de savoir que ses investissements en recherche et en nouvelle technologie aident à améliorer les méthodes de déminage. Cette année, nous avons annoncé un investissement de Partenariat technologique Canada dans la société



Au cours des cinq dernières années, le Centre a soutenu un secteur technique de haute qualité à tous ceux qui travaillent dans le domaine du déminage, dont les sous-secteurs de technologie de déminage humanitaire au Canada et dans le monde entier. Au cours de cette période, le Centre a

exécuté avec beaucoup de succès plusieurs projets innovateurs, comme la création d'un appareil mécanique de déminage maintenant utilisé par le Centre canadien d'assistance technique à l'élimination des mines terrestres, et d'un système de déminage par les drones, de rétroaction pour les mines terrestres, et d'une mine robotisée qui utilise pour les mines terrestres de déminage du Canada et de ses partenaires d'évaluation.

Le Centre a également été très actif dans le domaine de l'aide aux victimes. La firme Nagra Products and Ordnance, par

Ministère de la Santé

Plus tôt cette année, je me suis rendue en Afghanistan où j'ai pu constater moi-même les ravages causés par les mines terrestres antipersonnel, ainsi que leurs répercussions continues sur le relèvement et le développement de ce pays.



Mais j'ai aussi constaté qu'il existe un programme antipersonnel remarquable qui est mis en place par des organisations afghanes avec le soutien du Canada et d'autres donateurs.

La création de tels programmes - extrêmement pratiques, bien administrés et pilotés par des organisations nationales - nous rappelle que toutes les sociétés, même celles qui sont dévastées par des conflits, peuvent faire preuve de la résilience et de l'initiative nécessaires en vue du développement durable.

En repensant aux programmes financés par le Fonds canadien contre les mines terrestres depuis près de cinq ans, plusieurs exemples me viennent à l'esprit pour illustrer la façon dont le soutien du Canada a aidé à accroître la capacité des organisations des pays touchés par les mines à planifier des programmes, à dominer

Ministère de la Défense nationale

C'est avec une grande joie et une immense fierté que je salue le quatrième rapport du Fonds canadien contre les mines terrestres. Le Centre canadien des technologies de déminage est un élément important de la contribution du gouvernement du Canada à l'élimination des mines antipersonnel dans le monde.

exemple, a mis au point une jante artificielle pour colosse et tire efficace qui a pour but de ramener les victimes des accidents d'automobiles vers un lieu sûr. La jante Niagara est actuellement testée en Thaïlande et présente beaucoup de potentiel.

D'autres essais sont prévus prochainement au Vietnam. En tant que membre fondateur du programme international d'essais et d'évaluations, le Centre a très activement collaboré à l'évaluation de normes internationales d'essai et d'évaluation d'équipement de déminage avant leur déploiement sur le terrain. On peut maintenant accéder en ligne aux résultats de l'évaluation technique de 29 démineurs de minis vendus dans le commerce.

Tout les Canadiens devraient être fiers de la contribution importante des hommes et des femmes des Forces armées canadiennes et du ministère de la Défense nationale à l'initiative mondiale de déminage humanitaire. Leur dévouement à cette noble cause transforme chaque jour la vie d'habitants de toutes les régions du monde.

John McCall, Le Ministre de la Défense nationale

le terrain, à venir en aide aux victimes des mines et à soulager les populations aux dangers que présentent les mines. Le Canada a joué un rôle de premier plan en effectuant de vastes études d'impact de mines terrestres, études qui permettent aux autorités nationales de planifier et de mettre en œuvre des programmes antipersonnels dans certains des pays les plus dévastés touchés. Nous apportons un soutien afin de renforcer les capacités de nombre de ces organisations et de les aider à prendre en main les programmes antipersonnels. Nos programmes d'aide aux victimes des mines terrestres visent à faciliter la réadaptation de ces victimes et leur réinsertion dans la société.

Grâce à ses initiatives et à bon d'autres, le Canada contribue à un monde meilleur. Je suis fier de la contribution que fait le Canada par l'intermédiaire de programmes que nous finançons, ainsi que des initiatives des organisations canadiennes, et de l'engagement de nombreux Canadiens talentueux, qui travaillent tous dans le but d'atténuer les effets de ces armes terribles sur la vie des personnes et des populations touchées.

Suzanne Whelan, Ministre de la Coopération internationale

Introduction : Un impact positif

La présence des mines terrestres pose une menace quotidienne pour des millions de gens à travers le monde : pour les enfants qui marchent vers leur école, pour les paysans qui labourent les champs et pour de nombreux autres civils innocents dont le prochain pas risque d'être leur dernier.

« ... Déterminés à faire cesser les souffrances et les pertes en vies humaines causées par les mines antipersonnel qui tuent ou mutilent des centaines de personnes chaque semaine, pour la plupart des civils innocents et sans défense, en particulier des enfants, entravent le développement et la reconstruction économiques, empêchent le rapatriement des réfugiés et des personnes déplacées sur le territoire, et ont d'autres graves conséquences pendant des années après leur mise en place. » - Préambule de la Convention d'Ottawa



Pour mettre fin à l'emploi, la production, l'exportation et la constitution de stocks de mines terrestres

Dans toute l'histoire des accords de désarmement, on n'a jamais vu un traité être signé et ratifié plus rapidement que la Convention d'Ottawa, qui interdit complètement la production, l'utilisation, le stockage et le transfert des mines antipersonnel.

« Chaque État partie s'engage à ne jamais, en aucune circonstance, employer de mines antipersonnel, mettre au point, produire, acquérir de quelque autre manière, stocker, conserver ou transférer à quiconque, directement ou indirectement, de mines antipersonnel, assister, encourager ou inciter, de quelque manière, quiconque à s'engager dans toute activité interdite à un État partie en vertu de la présente Convention. » - Article 11 de la Convention d'Ottawa



Pour mettre fin à l'emploi, la production, l'exportation et la constitution de stocks de mines terrestres

L'universalisation de la Convention progresse à un rythme soutenu. En novembre 2002, 130 États avaient formellement adhéré au traité. Parmi les adhésions encourageantes qui ont marqué l'année écoulée figurent celles de l'Angola et de l'Afghanistan, deux pays fortement éprouvés.

On peut également citer les progrès suivants, relevés dans le rapport de l'Observatoire des Mines pour 2002 (la période observée s'étend de mai 2001 à juillet 2002) :

- un autre pays ont achevé la destruction de leurs stocks, soit l'Albanie, l'Égypte, le Pérou, la Suède, la République tchèque et le Yémen, ce qui porte à 35 le nombre des pays qui ont éliminé leurs stocks de mines;
- 14 pays n'ont pas encore formellement déclaré avoir mis fin à leur production de mines, mais trois d'entre eux (la Côte d'Ivoire, l'Égypte et les États-Unis) semblent avoir cessé d'en fabriquer; depuis l'adoption de la Convention, le nombre de pays producteurs est passé de 55 à 14;
- rien n'indique que les États qui ont signé ou ratifié la Convention importent ou exportent des mines.

L'impact positif des alliances

Société civile

Les organisations non gouvernementales ont joué un rôle fondamental dans l'action antiminiers. Des instances internationales comme le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (CICR) ont été parmi les premières à attirer l'attention sur le sort des populations exposées aux mines à travers le monde. En 1992, plusieurs groupes de la société civile se sont rencontrés pour créer une alliance internationale et lancer une campagne mondiale visant à interdire les mines terrestres (International Campaign to Ban Landmines, ICBL), donnant ainsi le coup d'envoi à un mouvement coordonné en vue de réaliser cet objectif, de déminer les zones minées et de venir en aide aux victimes.

Un certain nombre de pays, dont le Canada, ont emboîté le pas et adhéré au mouvement. Celui-ci s'est vite transformé en une coalition d'États et de groupes privés qui s'est employée à négocier un traité visant à interdire et éliminer les mines antipersonnel. Depuis la signature de la Convention d'Ottawa, l'ICBL a joué un rôle important dans les démarches en vue d'universaliser le traité et d'appuyer les programmes d'action antiminiers sur le terrain. Le Canada continue de promouvoir la participation de la société civile à ce processus par l'entremise de l'ICBL.

Dans le cadre des programmes axés sur l'action contre les mines et les activités de surveillance, le MAECT a versé 484 744 dollars en 2001-2002 à l'ICBL pour appuyer ses efforts en ce qui a trait à l'universalisation et la mise en application de la Convention, cette somme comprend 210 000 dollars pour les

travaux de recherche menant à la production et à la diffusion du rapport de l'Observatoire des mines, qui chaque année fut émis des mesures prises par les pays signataires pour appliquer la Convention et en assurer le respect. L'Observatoire fut appelé à un réseau mondial de chercheurs indépendants du secteur non gouvernemental. Leur apport représente un outil de surveillance essentiel pour observer les politiques et pratiques des États relativement aux mines terrestres.

La représentation canadienne au sein de l'ICBL est assurée par Action Mines Canada (AMC), qui regroupe plus de 40 ONG. En plus de mener des activités de formation et d'information aux niveaux national et international, AMC déploie de nombreux efforts en vue d'universaliser la Convention et de renforcer les capacités canadiennes en déminage humanitaire et en réadaptation des victimes. Membre du comité de coordination de l'ICBL et du groupe de plaidoyer international de l'Observatoire des mines, ainsi que du comité directeur du Programme des jeunes ambassadeurs pour l'action contre les mines AMC coordonne en outre les contributions des pays des Amériques à l'Observatoire. Le MAECT a versé 317 400 dollars au titre des programmes d'Action Mines Canada en 2001-2002.

Conférences régionales

Le Canada continue d'accorder son appui à la tenue de rencontres régionales pour stimuler la formation d'alliances régionales ou nationales axées sur l'action antiminiers.

- **Vietnam**, 14 et 15 juin 2001 - Le MAECT a consacré la somme de 40 803 dollars à l'organisation, conjointement avec la Pologne, d'un séminaire consacré aux difficultés que soulève la mise en application de la Convention d'Ottawa dans les pays d'Europe orientale et les États baltes. Les séances de travail ont porté sur différents aspects techniques, tels que les obligations juridiques qu'impose la Convention et les règles qui elle renferme concernant la préparation de rapports nationaux, l'unité nationale des mines et les solutions de réchange, et la façon de procéder pour obtenir de l'aide en vue de détruire les stocks et nettoyer les régions minées. Parmi les invités figuraient la Lettonie, la Lituanie, l'Estonie, le Bélarus, l'Ukraine, la Russie et la Finlande, ainsi que le Service des Action antiminiers des Nations Unies, l'OTAN et la Commission européenne.

- **Oulan Bator**, 27 et 28 juin 2001 - Co-organisée par la Mongolie et le Canada et coordonnée par l'équipe de recherche

de l'Observatoire des mines en Mongolie, cette réunion d'échange d'informations, à laquelle le MAECT a consacré 27 281 dollars, visait à démontrer au gouvernement de ce pays les bénéfices engendrés par l'adhésion à la Convention. Bien qu'il n'y ait pas de champs de mines en territoire mongol, on y trouve des zones contaminées par des munitions non classées (UXO) et un stock de mines achetées durant les années 70. Des experts techniques venus de la Thaïlande, du Japon, de la Bulgarie, du Canada, du PNUE, de l'UNICEF et du Centre international de déminage humanitaire de Genève (CIDHG) ont participé à la rencontre, considérée comme un premier pas vers l'adhésion de la Mongolie à la Convention. La délégation de ce pays s'est dit désireuse de soutenir les principes humanitaires établis par la Convention.

- **Kuala Lumpur**, 8 et 9 août 2001 - En collaboration avec le gouvernement de la Malaisie, le Canada a organisé un séminaire régional sur la destruction des stocks de mines antipersonnel et d'autres munitions. L'importance de cette rencontre tient au fait qu'elle était la première à obliger les pays membres du Forum régional de l'ANASE (FRA). Presque tous les membres asiatiques du FRA étaient représentés, y compris des pays qui n'ont pas encore signé la Convention, comme l'Inde, la Chine, le Viet Nam et la République de Corée. L'intérêt manifesté par les participants laisse croire que ce genre de rencontre pourrait être intégré de manière plus formelle dans la structure du FRA à l'avenir. Le MAECT a contribué la somme de 38 570 dollars à cette initiative.

- **Tunis**, 15 et 16 janvier 2002 - Un séminaire régional sur la Convention d'Ottawa, organisé par les gouvernements de la Tunisie et du Canada et financé à hauteur de 50 489 dollars par le MAECT, a réuni des participants venus de l'Algérie, de la Libye, de la Mauritanie, du Maroc et de la Tunisie, ainsi que des représentants de l'ONU et d'ONG internationales. Les deux

principaux étudiants de la rencontre ont été l'adoption d'un rapport final établissant les éléments nécessaires pour réaliser des progrès importants relativement à l'adoption de la Convention et de programmes d'action antiminiers en Afrique du Nord, et la formation d'une alliance entre le Canada et la Tunisie pour faire la promotion de la Convention dans le Maghreb et dans le monde arabe en général.

Le Groupe Reay

L'intégration de l'action antiminiers dans les travaux des organisations régionales et multilatérales est un élément important des efforts visant à renforcer les appuis en faveur de la Convention d'Ottawa. Le Groupe de soutien régional à l'action antiminiers, un organe du Pacte de stabilité pour l'Europe du Sud-Est, est un exemple de cette démarche coordonnée. Précédemment connu sous le nom de Forum de coopération pour l'action antiminiers en Europe du Sud-Est, le groupe a été renommé en l'honneur du lieutenant général (retraité) Gordon Reay, qui était conseiller spécial auprès de l'ambassadeur du Canada à l'action contre les mines et président du Forum au moment de son décès.

Mettant à contribution les structures existantes pour éviter les chevauchements, le Groupe Reay est un organe tout désigné pour aider à repérer et combler les lacunes qui existent entre les diverses initiatives lancées au niveau régional. Comme plusieurs organisations s'occupent déjà de déminage opérationnel en Europe du Sud-Est, l'initiative du Pacte de stabilité n'est pas centrée sur le déminage mais plutôt sur d'autres aspects tout aussi importants de l'action antiminiers qui peuvent concrètement favoriser la paix et la sécurité dans la région - par exemple, la destruction des stocks, les essais et évaluations, la formation, etc. L'appui financier du MAECT (venant de sources autres que le FCMT) aux activités du Groupe Reay a pris la forme suivante en 2001-2002.

Le point sur l'universalisation



ACCÉSSIONS ET RATIFICATIONS DEPUIS AVRIL 2001
 Albanie, Afghanistan, Cameroun, Congo, République démocratique du Congo, Égypte, Nigeria

Ratifications Algérie, Angola, Cameroun, Cap Vert, Chili, Corée du Sud, Côte d'Ivoire, République centrafricaine, Saint-Vincent et les Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Uruguay

Plusieurs de ces pays ont récemment touché par la pandémie des mines. En addition à la Convention, ils ont formellement approuvé leur adhésion d'être liés par les obligations de la Convention et de leur adhésion, ainsi que leur engagement à éliminer les mines au sein de leur territoire.

Photo: Reuters/John Doe

- 120 000 dollars à la Commission du Danube pour aider à débiter les débris de trois ponts détruits à Novi Sad, en Serbie.

- 88 974 dollars au Canadian International Demining Corps (CIDC) pour l'aider de vêtements de protection fabriqués au Canada et pour l'entraînement au point de ces vêtements, dans le cadre du programme de déminage en Macédoine.

- 100 000 dollars au PNUD pour l'activation d'un conseiller technique senior au Centre d'action antiterroriste de Buenos Aires (BOMAC).

Débutant avec les pays en 1991, le Centre encourage activement le dialogue avec les pays qui ne respectent pas les normes de sécurité nationale, ce qui a permis d'atténuer la Convention ou n'y ont pas encore accédé. La participation de membres influents des forces armées, dont l'ex-chef d'état-major, le général (territoire) Maurice Baril, a conféré une plus grande autorité aux délégations canadiennes et facilité les échanges avec les dirigeants militaires des pays concernés. Ces échanges de haut niveau, consacrés à toute une gamme de questions techniques, y compris la recherche de substituts pour les mines terrestres et la révision des stratégies militaires actuelles, se sont révélés très utiles. La Pologne, la France, la Belgique, la Turquie, la Lettonie et l'Ukraine ont au nombre des pays qui ont participé à ces processus.

En 2001/2002, le MAECT a établi une contribution de 125 302 dollars pour continuer d'appuyer les travaux du professeur Christopher Kiskey, universitaire névrotique de Boston (Massachusetts) et spécialiste de l'action antiterroriste. Ces travaux ont pour but d'intégrer les cours et conférences sur l'action antiterroriste dans les programmes des établissements d'enseignement postsecondaire aux États-Unis. Durant cette période, M. Kiskey a poursuivi sa tournée de conférences et de discussions et centralisé de façon les ateliers de perfectionnement du personnel enseignant dans plusieurs collèges et universités américaines, il a organisé une tournée de discussions et dirigé des ateliers de formation. L'année a été productive dans divers établissements supérieurs, ainsi qu'à des conférences, préparées des communications sur la Convention d'Ottawa et l'élimination des mines terrestres, et créé un site internet (<http://www.professorlandmine.com/>) pour aider les enseignants à mettre au point un cours consacré à la Convention.

Destruction des stocks

Il est essentiel de détruire les stocks de mines pour pousser le plan technique. Le Canada apporte son soutien technique aux évaluateurs de la Convention d'Ottawa afin de leur permettre d'acquiescer de leur obligation de détruire les stocks de mines.

Le MAECT a établi une contribution de 152 430 dollars en faveur de la NAMSA, l'Agence d'armement et d'approvisionnement de l'OTAN, pour l'aider à poursuivre la destruction des stocks en Albanie. Le Canada était en tête de ce projet, auquel huit pays ont pris part et qui avait débute au cours de l'année

précédente; le projet a été achevé en avril 2002 sans incident et dans les limites budgétaires, deux ans avant l'échéance fixée.

Devenir suite à la phase de planification entreprise l'année dernière, le MAECT a versé à la NAMSA la somme de 375 996 dollars dans le cadre des engagements pris par le Canada en vue d'aider l'Ukraine à réaliser son premier projet de destruction des stocks de mines. Le Canada pilote cette initiative, en collaboration avec les Pays-Bas, la Pologne et la Hongrie. On envisage de détruire 400 000 mines de type PMN d'ici le début de 2003. Le Canada collabore aussi avec l'Ukraine, le PNUD et d'autres donateurs intéressés à la mise au point d'un projet de destruction de quelque 5,9 millions de mines de type PFM qui restent en Ukraine.

Le MAECT a en outre versé 79 964 dollars à la NAMSA pour aider la Moldavie à se débarrasser de ses stocks de mines en même temps que d'autres types de munitions et de carburant pour les fusées, et par là, à se conformer aux obligations qu'impose la Convention d'Ottawa.

Le Centre international de démologie humanitaire de Genève a reçu 5 287 dollars du MAECT pour envoyer un expert technique au Yémen en septembre 2001 afin d'évaluer les aspects techniques et méthodologiques de la destruction des stocks de mines qui restent dans ce pays. Par la suite, le ministère a fourni 33 600 dollars pour aider le Yémen à acheter d'éliminer ces stocks.

Le CDHHC a aussi reçu du MAECT la somme de 14 340 dollars pour ériger des panneaux d'avertissement (portant l'inscription « Danger » dans les langues nationales) dans les camps d'évacuation des sites de destruction des stocks au Mozambique et en Ukraine.

En 2001/2002, le MAECT a versé une contribution de 475 048 dollars au Fonds du « Défi de Managua », administré par l'Organisation des États américains (OEA), afin d'accélérer la destruction des stocks dans les Amériques avant la Troisième Réunion des États parties. L'aide financière et technique offerte par le Canada a permis au Pérou, à l'Équateur et au Honduras de relever le défi et de détruire la totalité de leurs stocks avant la réunion. Le Nicaragua a pu à part compléter la destruction de ses stocks (133 435 mines au total) en août 2002.

Pour assurer l'application efficace de la Convention

Troisième Réunion des États parties, Managua, septembre 2001

La Troisième Réunion des États parties, qui s'est déroulée au Nicaragua en septembre 2001, a permis d'attirer l'attention sur l'action antiterroriste dans les Amériques. Le Défi de Managua, lancé à l'automne 2000, encourageait tous les États parties ou signataires qui n'avaient pas encore détruit leurs stocks ou terminé le processus de ratification, de s'engager à le faire avant la rencontre de Managua. Le Canada a fourni une aide financière et technique pour aider les pays concernés à réaliser ces objectifs.

Le Défi de Managua a bien joué son rôle : des six pays signataires qui n'avaient pas encore ratifié la Convention quand le Défi a été lancé, quatre l'ont fait depuis, soit l'Uruguay (juin 2001), Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines (août 2001), le Chili (septembre 2001) et le Suriname (fin 2002). Le Guyana et Haïti ont quant à eux amorcé le processus de ratification.

Un autre volet du Défi a trait aux rapports « de transparence » que les États parties doivent présenter conformément à l'article 7 de la Convention. Pour aider à clarifier cette exigence, le Canada a organisé en mai 2001 à l'intention des membres de l'ORA une réunion spéciale à Washington consacrée à la préparation de ces rapports.

Le MAECT a également versé en 2001/2002 une contribution de 15 000 dollars au gouvernement du Nicaragua pour l'aider à tenir la réunion des États parties.

Dans le cadre de son engagement envers le programme de travail international à l'appui de ces réunions annuelles, le Canada a co-préparé (avec le Honduras) le comité permanent sur l'aide aux victimes des mines et leur réintégration socio-économique; son mandat s'est achevé avec la clôture de la Quatrième Réunion des États parties, en septembre 2002.

Apres aux autres processus de la Convention

Le MAECT a continué d'appuyer financièrement les initiatives facilitant et accroissant la participation aux réunions des États parties et à celles des comités permanents de la Convention d'Ottawa. Cette aide comprenait les contributions suivantes :

- 75 000 dollars au Programme de spécialisation des délégués, administré par le CDHHC, pour permettre aux représentants des États parties touchés par les mines et des pays moins développés de participer aux réunions prévues pour donner suite à la Convention;

- 50 000 dollars au Fonds volontaire d'affectation spéciale, établi par le CDHHC, en faveur de l'unité d'appui à l'application de la Convention, qui a été créée après la réunion de Managua en septembre 2001.

Un impact positif dans les Amériques

LE DÉFI DE MANAGUA CONTRIBUE À LA DÉSINTEGRATION DES STOCKS

Le Canada a participé activement au Défi de Managua en étroite collaboration avec les membres de l'ORA et d'autres pays. Nous nous sommes engagés à détruire les stocks de mines avant la Troisième Réunion des États parties. Les contributions de 492 137 dollars canadiens ont permis aux pays de terminer la destruction de leurs stocks avant la Troisième Réunion des États parties (septembre 2001). L'Équateur (200 102), le Nicaragua (152 430) et le Honduras (11 000), ont ainsi respecté le défi. Le Chili et le Suriname ont quant à eux amorcé le processus de destruction.



Réduction du nombre de victimes et programmes d'éducation pour la prévention des accidents

Pour éviter d'être victime de l'explosion d'une mine, il faut d'abord savoir où ne pas poser le pied. Ce n'est qu'en renseignant les gens au sujet des dangers des mines et en leur apprenant comment les éviter qu'on pourra sauver des vies.

« Chaque Etat partie qui est en mesure de le faire fournira une assistance pour des programmes de sensibilisation aux dangers des mines. » - Article 13 de la Convention de 1992



Le Canada appuie les programmes d'éducation pour la prévention des accidents par mines (PEPAM), dont on considère qu'ils font partie intégrante de l'action antiminés. Les PEPAM aident les populations exposées à modifier des comportements à risque en les renseignant sur les dangers des mines au moyen de techniques éducatives qui tiennent compte de facteurs tels que la culture, l'âge et le degré d'alphabétisation.

de l'éducation, des directeurs d'école et des représentants provinciaux du secteur de l'éducation.

Canabridge

l'organisme Vision mondiale Canada a reçu 185 000 dollars de l'ANCI dans le cadre d'un programme, dit deux ans qui s'adresse aux jeunes populations à risque – les jeunes colporteurs, les femmes et les personnes souffrant de troubles mentaux – dans la province de Barabang au Cameroun. Cette action fait partie d'un plan d'action intégré *sur* et *pour* le déminage, le développement communautaire et l'aide aux victimes, auquel participent le gouvernement camerounais, Vision mondiale Canada et des ONG internationales comme le Mers Advocacy Group (MAG).

Cette année, l'équipe d'action antituberculeuse de Cambridge a obtenu des sources d'information à 116 groupes qui devraient être réévalués, ainsi qu'à 2 599 enfants et à 1 838 familles. Elle a également reçu 501 données de formation consensuelles aux mesures de sécurité à l'intention de groupes exposés aux mères dans trois districts du Cameroun. L'équipe a aussi choisi 181 champs de mines minées qui font l'objet de opérations de déminage et de projets de développement communautaires. Par ailleurs, elle a organisé 52 missions, 30 démonstrations et 107 manifestations non liées à l'organisation patrimoniale MAG en vue de leur destruction à une date ultérieure. Au total, 734 familles ont bénéficié de ces activités de réduction des risques, y compris l'aménagement de latrines et de points permettant un accès sécuritaire aux points d'eau et aux installations sanitaires. On peut estimer qu'un autre résultat important de ce projet, sous cet aspect, le gainement de terres foncières temporaires pour 185 familles qui avaient eu à réclamer dans les champs de mines après qu'elles n'avaient pas d'autre choix. Ces familles sont aujourd'hui propriétaires de terres abonnées, qu'elles peuvent désormais exploiter sans crainte de terre déminée.

Avec l'appui financier du MARECI (75 000 dollars), l'UNICEF a entrepris en Colombie la diffusion plane d'un projet de sensibilisation aux dangers des mines. En raison de la guerre civile qui sévit à l'échelle actuelle, les populations civiles sont très exposées aux blessures dues aux mines. Avec la collaboration du gouvernement colombien, l'UNICEF a pu augmenter la magnitude des locaux d'activités. Cette année, le travail a porté principalement sur les campagnes d'information qui adressent aux localités concernées une mise en garde sur les dangers des mines. Les programmes sont en cours mais ont déjà fait l'objet de plusieurs émissions de radio.

La communication dans ces programmes se fait dans les deux sens. D'un part, les PEPAM font aux populations exposées des diagnostics et des recommandations afin de prévenir les dangers que posent les mines et leur apprennent à se protéger. D'autre part, les PEPAM font connaître aux populations et à l'État, les gens finalement aux responsables du déminage et des dangers présents sur l'ampleur de la contamination par les mines et les munitions non explosives dans leur localité. Les besoins et les priorités des localités sont ainsi connus et des actions prises pour les résoudre. Le marquage et le déminage des champs de mines ont été considérablement réduits. Mais en place au milieu des années 90 on se sent toujours d'actualité. Mais en place au milieu des années 90 on se sent toujours d'actualité. Mais en place au milieu des années 90 on se sent toujours d'actualité.

L'article 16 de la Convention impose aux États parties l'obligation de contribuer aux programmes de mobilisation. Le Canada continue de faire sa part en appuyant les programmes des CNG et des associations nationales et multinationales dans domaine

En 2001, 2002, l'ACTH a versé 4,5 millions de dollars – dont 400 000 dollars venant du FCMT – au Bureau de la coordination des efforts humanitaires de l'ONU pour appuyer le Programme d'actions antiterroristes de l'Organisation (NAIPA). Ce programme a consisté dans un plan d'aide humanitaire d'urgence auquel ont participé plusieurs organismes de l'ONU et qui a permis d'obtenir rapidement l'implication que les monnes et les institutions non étatiques ne faussent de nouvelles victimes, et de débarrasser les nauvres et les autres salubres existencielles afin que les activités humanitaires

Les responsables du MAPA valablement reconnus en tant que tels par les Nations Unies pour les réfugiés (HCR) au Pakistan et en Iran, en vue de diffuser le matériel d'information dans les camps de réfugiés et de les assister de l'enseignement scolaire, ainsi que sur des questions financières et dans les services du HCR en Afghanistan, au Pakistan et en Iran. Tous les réfugiés qui reçoivent dans leur pays une formation afin d'apprendre à passer au danger que posent les mines. Ils pilotent le système d'assistance du MAPA, s'emploient à encourager la coopération autonome. Dans les programmes scolaires réguliers, on insère des mines dans les programmes des écoles secondaires et des universités.

La section belge de Handicap International a reçu du MAEC une contribution de 43 100 dollars en 2001, 2002 pour effectuer des travaux de déminage dans la ville de Kinshasa. Dans le cadre des programmes visant à améliorer l'enseignement des mines et des munitions aux élèves à la sensibilisation aux mines, 88 enseignants d'information ont eu lieu, représentant 26 000 personnes. De février 2001 à février 2002, aucun nouveau cas de blessure évitable aux mines n'a été rapporté à Kinshasa.

Inde

Le MAECI a versé 20 000 dollars à l'UNEPD (Institut indien pour la paix, le développement et la protection de l'environnement) afin qu'il puisse organiser huit ateliers (avec expéditions de plumes) dans les zones de conflit armé et dans le nord-est du pays. Cette activité avait pour but d'aider les gens à apprendre comment résoudre la présence de mines dans le sol et à connaître leurs effets, et de créer en même temps des liens entre les ONG, les services et les ministères compétents qui ont le rôle de réaliser toutes ces actions efficaces.

L'IMPED a également reçu du MAUCI la somme de 5 000 dollars pour la production de 3 000 affiches en bords de rivières et dans les villages. Les affiches ont été distribuées dans les régions frontalières de l'Inde et du Bangladesh, à Cachemire, à Jammu et à Poonch, à Jhelum et à Kishtwar, à Anantnag, à Baramulla, à Srinagar, à Gulmarg, à Gurez, à Kishtwar, à Poonch, à Jammu et à Jhelum.

L'UNO LAM, l'organisme national responsable de l'entraînement des maîtres nageurs, des entraîneurs et des arbitres de compétition au Laos, fait appel à des équipes sur le terrain pour s'acquiescer de son travail.



Un impact positif en Afrique
et dans les Amériques

UNION DES ÉTATS-UNIS

La MAGE a proposé de modifier les attributions de la commission de la culture, de la jeunesse et des sports, afin de lui permettre de mieux coordonner les actions de la région en matière de culture, de jeunesse et de sport. La commission a également proposé de modifier les attributions de la commission de la culture, de la jeunesse et des sports, afin de lui permettre de mieux coordonner les actions de la région en matière de culture, de jeunesse et de sport.

Opérations de déminage

Centimètre par centimètre, les démineurs passent le sol au peigne fin pour détecter et neutraliser toutes les mines qui pourraient y être enfouies. Chaque jour, des cours d'école, des terres agricoles, des routes et d'autres infrastructures précieuses sont ainsi rendues à un usage normal.

« Chaque État partie s'engage à détruire toutes les mines antipersonnel dans les zones minées sous sa juridiction ou son contrôle, ou à veiller à leur destruction, dès que possible, et au plus tard dix ans après l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention pour cet État partie. » - Article 10 de la Convention d'Ottawa



Centre canadien des technologies de déminage

La mise au point de techniques innovatrices et financièrement abordables a un impact positif sur l'action antiminine. Les activités de recherche et développement contribuent aux perfectionnements qui permettent d'enlever plus rapidement un plus grand nombre de mines et d'améliorer la qualité de vie des personnes qui ont survécu à l'explosion d'une mine.

« Chaque État partie s'engage à faciliter un échange aussi large que possible d'équipements, de matières et de renseignements scientifiques et techniques concernant l'application de la présente Convention et à le droit de participer à un tel échange. » - Article 11 de la Convention d'Ottawa

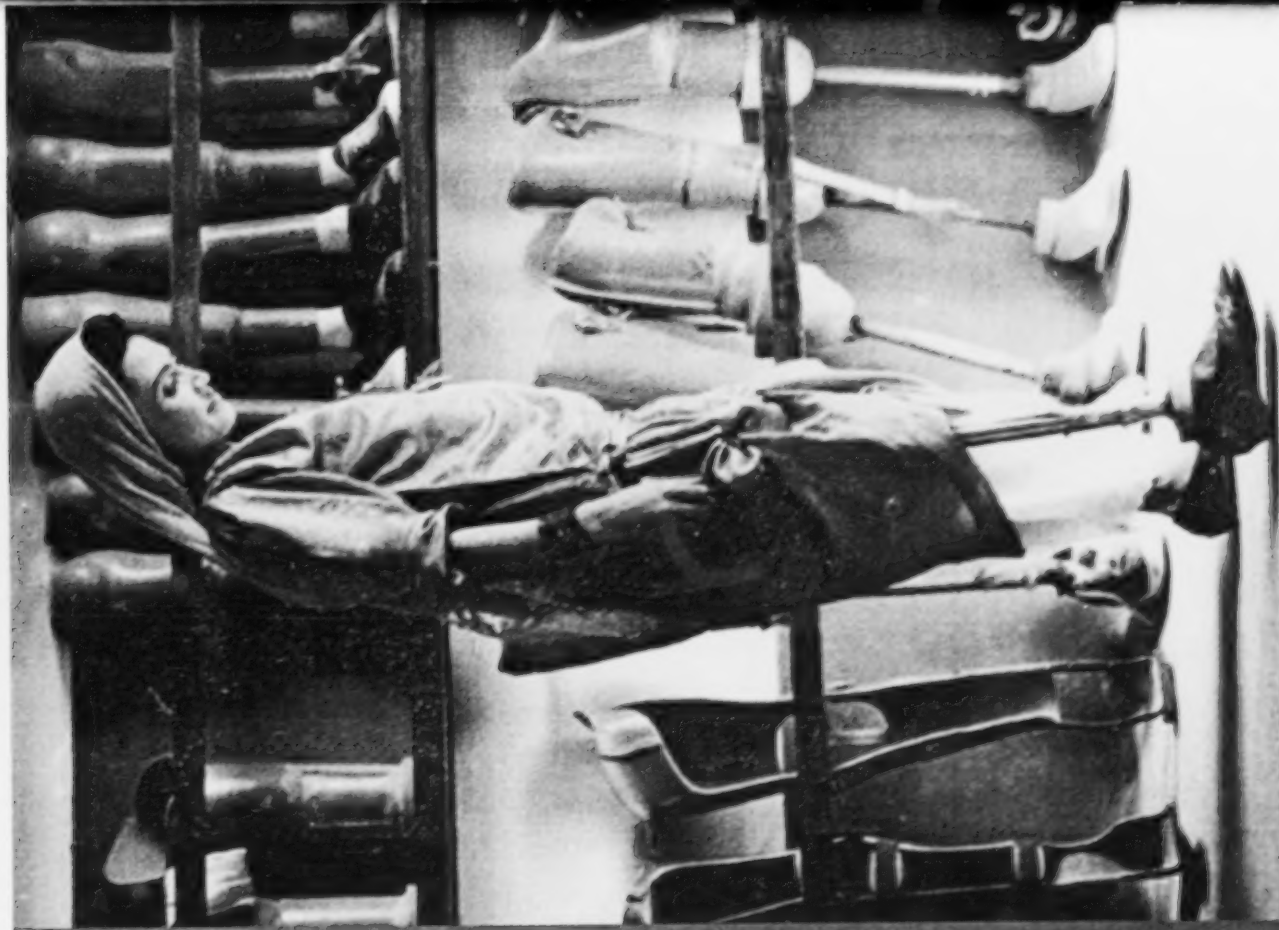


L'aide aux survivants et à leur milieu communautaire

Les mines terrestres ont eu des effets dévastateurs sur la vie et l'intégrité physique de centaines de milliers de gens qui vivent dans des quartiers ou des villages minés aux quatre coins de la planète. Grâce aux appuis grandissants que reçoit la Convention d'Ottawa à travers le monde, le nombre de nouvelles victimes de l'explosion des mines continue cependant de diminuer tandis que celui des survivants qui reçoivent des soins continue de s'accroître.

« Chaque État partie qui est en mesure de le faire fournira une assistance pour les soins aux victimes des mines, pour leur réadaptation, pour leur réintégration sociale et économique ainsi que pour des programmes de sensibilisation aux dangers des mines. »

Article 1.3 de la Convention d'Ottawa



Chili
En guise d'annexe au programme Raising the Voices, le MAECI a fourni au Centre chilien d'information sur les mines et les munitions non relatives (MURAC) la somme de 4 500 dollars pour lui permettre de créer un site web où les survivants puissent trouver des renseignements sur la Convention et sur la campagne mondiale en faveur de l'interdiction des mines, ainsi que sur les ressources et les services offerts pour améliorer leur réadaptation et leur réintégration (le compte des lieux vers des sources de soutien par les pairs). Le projet comprend la constitution d'une base de données sur les victimes des mines au Chili.

Jordanie

La section jordanienne du réseau LSN a reçu du MAECI la somme 39 420 dollars pour renforcer son réseau de soutien par les pairs. Les 10 membres de l'équipe sont tous jordaniens et plus de la moitié d'entre eux sont des survivants de l'explosion d'une mine ou des amputés. La section jordanienne est active dans la région d'Amman, de Zarqa, de Madaya, d'Irbid et de Ramtha.

Laos

Le Centre national de réadaptation à Vientiane, le bureau du gouvernement de la province de Xiang Khouang, l'organisme Garnieu

Un impact positif au Mozambique

après une période axée sur les besoins des personnes handicapées

On trouve dans les pays fortement endeuillés un grand nombre de personnes handicapées. Dans le cadre d'un programme intégré de déminage et de développement communautaire moral (correspondant) par les TCA, COCAME et Handicap International, et financé par l'ACDI, sept organisations d'entraide des handicapés dans la province de Manica ont obtenu des organisations elzabé à personnel des micro-entreprises du genre coopératif. Au total, 302 membres de ces organisations ont bénéficié de cours de formation aux affaires, d'aide au développement agricole, d'achat et d'un fonds de prêts de roulement.

Photo: Susan Brown et l'ACDI

International et des experts en réadaptation physique du collège François-Xavier-Garnieu (Québec) ont uni leurs efforts pour venir en aide aux victimes de munitions non éléctées au Laos. Garnieu International a reçu 204 000 dollars pour appuyer ce programme de réadaptation communautaire d'une durée de trois ans, destiné à améliorer les conditions physiques, sociales et économiques dans lesquelles vivent les survivants.

Avec la participation des familles et des groupes communautaires, le programme s'emploie à améliorer les ressources individuelles des administrations locales afin qu'elles puissent surveiller la situation des victimes et améliorer la qualité des services et des soins de réadaptation physique. Au cours de l'année, on a aidé 274 victimes à la base de données et 22 fonctionnaires ont reçu une formation aux techniques de base utilisées dans les enquêtes effectuées dans les villages. On a également tenu des ateliers portant sur la prestation de services de réadaptation communautaire et de services de réadaptation adaptés aux besoins des handicapés atteints de paralysie.

Mozambique

L'ACDI a versé 85 940 dollars à la Croix-Rouge canadienne pour appuyer un projet de réhabilitation aux dangers des mines et d'aide aux victimes au Mozambique et en Namibie. Après des



retards attribuables aux inondations de 2000, la Croix-Rouge du Mozambique a pu lancer son programme, formant 117 volontaires à l'aide aux victimes dans trois provinces. On a ensuite choisi un premier groupe de 137 victimes aux fins d'évaluation et de traitement. Le traitement comprenait la fourniture de nouvelles prothèses, la réparation de cannes et la prestation de services de physiothérapie.

Ouganda

Le groupe CPAR (Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief) dirige un projet de deux ans destiné à améliorer la qualité de la vie dans un certain nombre de localités minées au nord de l'Ouganda (localités de Gulu, Kasesa, Kigali et Pader) en développant les services locaux d'information sur les mines et en offrant de l'aide aux survivants et à leurs familles. Ce programme intégré, lancé en novembre 2001, comprend plusieurs vidéos, promotion de l'information, soutien psychologique et social communautaire, possibilités d'emploi durables, accès amélioré aux équipements sanitaires et renforcement des services de santé locaux. L'ACDI a versé 180 000 dollars en faveur de ce projet en 2001-2002. Malgré le conflit et l'insécurité qui persistent dans la région, la section ougandaise de CPAR a pu accueillir l'honorable Lloyd Axworthy lorsqu'il est venu pour son action en faveur de l'interdiction des mines, lors d'une visite de quatre jours à Gulu en février 2002.



Un impact positif en Jordanie

UN RÉSEAU DE SOUTIEN PAR LES PAIRS AIDE LES SURVIVANTS

Avec l'appui du MAECI la section jordanienne du réseau LSN montre l'impact de son appel à un réseau de soutien par les pairs pour venir en aide aux survivants et à leurs familles. On peut résumer les activités suivantes en 2001-2002 :

- présentation continue de cours et de soutien par les pairs à plus de 300 survivants et à leurs familles;
- évaluation des besoins sociaux en relation avec les 400 survivants à se mettre en relation avec les prestataires de services;
- élaboration des activités aux régions de Zarqa et de Madaya;
- évaluation de nouvelles initiatives à plus de 200 survivants et à leurs familles.

La section jordanienne offre aussi des séances d'information portant sur la déminage des mines, le développement de la petite entreprise et la micro-entreprise aux mines, et elle encourage la coopération d'experts locaux pour les personnes handicapées ainsi que la mise de compétences à leur bénéfice.

Photo: Susan Brown et l'ACDI

Pour améliorer l'information et la coordination

Si l'on veut prendre des mesures efficaces pour s'attaquer aux effets des mines terrestres, il faut bien saisir l'ampleur de la crise qu'elles suscitent en faisant appel à des études et relevés techniques et à d'autres outils de collecte d'information. La Convention d'Ottawa encourage les pays à unir leurs efforts pour venir à bout du problème des mines.

« Chaque État partie s'efforce d'identifier toutes les zones sous sa juridiction ou son contrôle où la présence de mines antipersonnel est avérée ou soupçonnée et s'assure, dès que possible, que toutes les zones minées sous sa juridiction ou son contrôle où se trouvent des mines antipersonnel soient marquées tout au long de leur périmètre surveillé et protégées par une clôture ou d'autres moyens afin d'empêcher effectivement les civils d'y pénétrer, jusqu'à ce que toutes les mines antipersonnel contenues dans ces zones minées aient été détruites. » - Article 13 de la Convention d'Ottawa



La poursuite des efforts

La Convention d'Ottawa marque un nouveau départ dans la campagne en vue d'éliminer les mines antipersonnel. Il reste beaucoup à faire dans les années à venir pour déminer, détruire les stocks existants et venir en aide aux personnes qui ont survécu à l'explosion d'une mine.

« Soulignant le rôle de la conscience publique dans l'avancement des principes humanitaires comme en atteste l'appel à une interdiction totale des mines antipersonnel et reconnaissant les efforts déployés à cette fin par le Mouvement international de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-rouge, la Campagne internationale contre les mines terrestres et de nombreuses autres organisations non gouvernementales du monde entier » - Préambule de la Convention d'Ottawa



La poursuite des efforts

Étant donné que l'on est en train de privilégier l'application des dispositions de la Convention d'Ottawa par rapport à l'interdiction pure et simple des mines antipersonnel, il demeure essentiel de s'assurer le soutien indéfectible du public. Le Canada appuie les efforts visant à promouvoir, sur le sol canadien et à l'étranger, le rôle de la Convention dans le cadre du processus d'élimination des mines terrestres.

La destruction causée par les mines terrestres dans le monde et les mesures prises pour combattre ce fléau attirent de l'intérêt et de mobiliser les Canadiens. Pour favoriser une prise de conscience au sein de la population et l'inciter à participer davantage au processus d'élimination des mines, le MAECT met à travers le Canada un programme axé sur la sensibilisation au problème des mines et la visibilité de l'action antiminée, en collaboration avec divers ONG.

Le Canada collabore avec des organisations nationales et locales pour promouvoir la visibilité de la lutte contre les mines et tout particulièrement pour inclure la jeunesse canadienne dans ce combat. Avec ses partenaires, Action Mines Canada et le Coeur Rouge canadien, le MAECT a créé le Programme des jeunes ambassadeurs pour l'action contre les mines (PJAAAM), qui permet à de jeunes diplômés universitaires de faire des stages dans des ONG canadiennes dans le but d'élaborer et de réaliser dans leurs propres régions des programmes de sensibilisation à la crise des mines terrestres. Le stage annuel comprend un stage de familiarisation dans un pays infecté de mines. Le MAECT a versé 941 213 dollars à l'appui des activités du PJAAAM durant la période d'examen.

En 2001-2002, sept jeunes ambassadeurs ont exercé leur activité à St. John's, Halifax, Montréal, Ottawa, Toronto, Calgary et Vancouver. Des visites en Bosnie, Herzégovine ou au Cambodge en août 2001 ont permis à chacun d'eux de se renseigner sur le problème des mines et sur les programmes antiminés. Parmi les organisations où ces jeunes ambassadeurs ont fait un stage, on peut citer le Coeur Rouge canadien, Action Mines Canada, Oxfam Canada, UNR EF Canada et la Fondation des mines terrestres du Canada.

Un impact positif au Canada

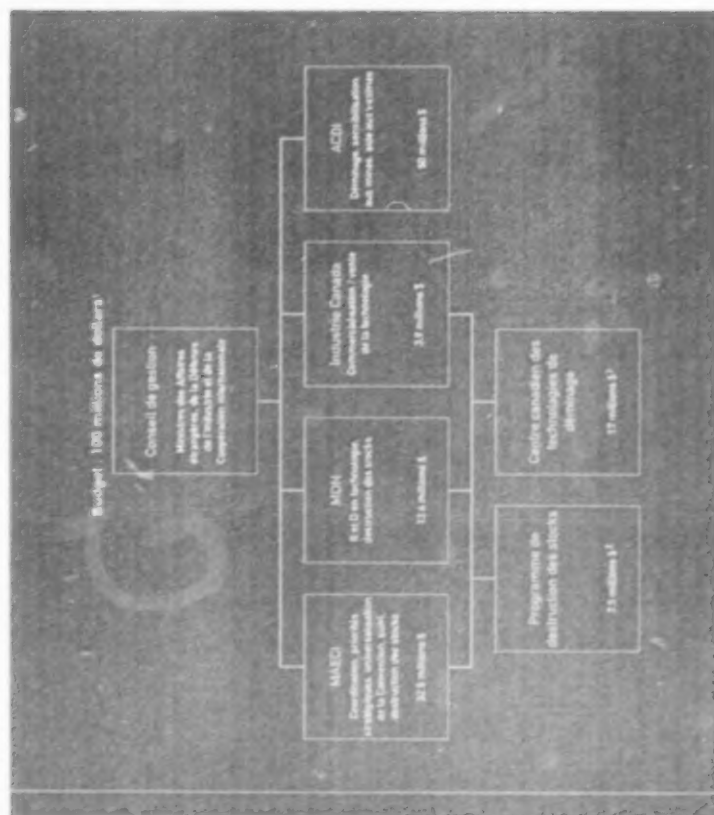
0041-0008 L'AMÉRIQUE DU NORD LE CADRE DU PROGRAMME DES JEUNES AMBASSADEURS

Depuis les débuts du PJAAAM en 1998-1999, ses stagiaires ont permis que les jeunes ambassadeurs dans les écoles et dans leur milieu ont permis à des dizaines de milliers de jeunes Canadiens de prendre connaissance du problème des mines. Les connaissances et les compétences acquises par les stagiaires ont été mises à profit lors de la Convention d'Ottawa de 1999 et de son annexe en regard de la 1^{re} mesure consistant à éliminer les mines terrestres. Durant la Semaine canadienne de sensibilisation aux mines (qui, en 2002, a eu lieu du 23 février au 3 mars), les jeunes ambassadeurs ont travaillé de concert avec Action Mines Canada pour organiser une tournée personnelle de conférences à laquelle participaient des représentants des ministères de la Défense, de l'Environnement, de la Santé, de la Sécurité, de l'Éducation, de l'Immigration et du Commerce.



Photo: Action Mines Canada

Fonds canadien contre les mines terrestres



1. Les montants en dollars représentent le total des fonds affectés sur cinq ans.

2. MACEI : 7 millions \$, MCN : 0.5 million \$.

3. MCN : 11 millions \$, Initiative Canada : 2.8 millions \$.

Tableaux des dépenses, 2001-2002

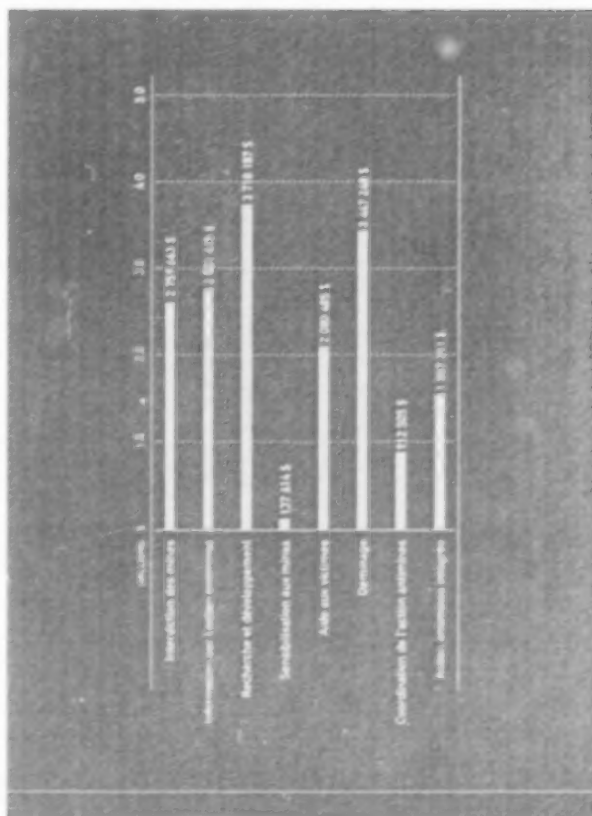
Dépenses des ministères selon le programme (millions)

Dépenses consacrées à l'introduction des mines (millions)

Ces tableaux présentent le détail des dépenses engagées dans le cadre des fonds canadiens contre les mines terrestres pour l'exercice 2001-2002. Les dépenses sont classées par ministère et par programme. Les dépenses sont exprimées en millions de dollars. Les dépenses sont exprimées en dollars canadiens. Les dépenses sont exprimées en dollars canadiens.

MACEI		D - Programmes et programmes	
Total des dépenses, 2001-2002		A - Programmes et programmes	
Partenariat pour l'action contre les mines	622 144	Alisque	55 380
Initiatives d'introduction des mines	2 448 472	Amérique du Nord	125 562
Surveillance des mines	210 000		
Recherche et collaboration de politiques	635 300	B - Démarrages en vue d'introduire des mines à l'extérieur du Canada	
sur l'action contre les mines	1 091 134	Campagne internationale pour l'introduction des mines terrestres	274 744
Communication et visibilité	1 509 388	Action Mines Canada	347 400
Service de soutien des politiques	1 018 450		
Total partiel	7 624 888		
AC20		C - Remise en vigueur des programmes de la Convention et à son adoption ultérieure	
Programme intégré - Mozambique	1 155 637	Alisque	57 574
Programme intégré - Bosnie-Herzégovine	1 708 043	Asie	20 710
Mise en valeur de la création des Canadiens	1 265 237	Europe	50 299
Initiatives par pays - Asie	2 128 719		
Programme intégré - Amérique	1 250 000	D - Activités de base en vue d'introduire les mines de la Convention	
Programmes des institutions multilatérales	1 207 236		
Fonds pour les programmes et les projets spéciaux	79 456		
Service de soutien	300 000		
Total partiel	9 094 970	Observatoire des mines 2002	210 000
MCN			
Centre canadien des technologies de déminage	3 589 600	E - Destruction des stocks	1 018 255
Total partiel	3 589 600	Dépenses totales	2 759 663
Initiative Canada			
Centre canadien des technologies de déminage	83 000		
Total partiel	83 000		
Total	20 392 438		

Dépenses par secteur thématique, 2001-2002



intervention des mines : promotion de l'éducation universelle et de la mine en application concrète de l'entraide internationale des mines y compris de leur destruction.

Information sur l'action antiminère : nous au point d'une information plus complète et de meilleure qualité sur le problème des mines dans le but de mieux cibler l'action antiminère (mission d'évaluation, enquêtes, outils d'information, recherches pour la création de capacités et la mine au point de pratique efficace).

Recherche et développement : recherche scientifique et mise au point de produits ou procédés nouveaux ou améliorés contribuant à la solution des problèmes créés par les mines.

Sanctionnement aux mines : programmes d'information et de formation visant à réduire les activités à risque élevées, par là, le nombre de victimes des mines.

Aide aux victimes : services aux victimes (services médicaux, problèmes et aides orthopédiques et autres, rééducation physique, professionnelle, sociale et psychologique).

Dommages : ensemble des activités liées au dommage (indemnité et marquage des champs de mines, formation, appui aux équipes nationales de détection, matériel et combinaison de protection, assurance de la qualité, etc.).

Contribution de l'action antiminère : structures et organisations favorisant une approche collective en vue d'apporter des solutions aux problèmes créés par les mines.

Action antiminère intégrée : programmes incorporant plus d'une activité de base.

Fonds affectés à l'action antiminère selon le pays, 2001-2002



La carte indique les pays où le gouvernement du Canada a effectué des dépenses au cours de l'exercice 2001-2002, au titre de l'information sur l'action antiminère et sur les mines elles-mêmes, du déminage, de l'aide aux victimes, de la destruction des stocks et des programmes intégrés.

AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE	AMÉRIQUE	AMÉRIQUE DU SUD	EUROPE	ASIE
Guatemala	Maldives	Chili	Albanie	Afghanistan
Nicaragua	Philippines	Cuba	Bosnie-Herzégovine	Arménie
Norvège	Ukraine	Colombie	Chypre	Autriche
				Belgique
				Bulgarie
				Canada
				Chine
				Corée
				Danemark
				États-Unis
				France
				Grèce
				Inde
				Irak
				Israël
				Italie
				Japon
				Liban
				Libye
				Mexique
				Norvège
				Pakistan
				Pologne
				Royaume-Uni
				Soudan
				Suède
				Suisse
				Taiwan
				Tchéquie
				Turquie
				Ukraine
				Yugoslavie

